MASSILLON DAILY INDEPENDENT.

FOURTH YEAR. MASSILLON, O., SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1891. PRICE THREE CENTS.

HUMBERGER'S

DRY GOODS. WARWICK BLOCK

Great Clearing up Sale

—of—

Ladies and Children's

—FINE—

Woolen Hosiery Goods

worth 50, 75 and $1.00 will be sold

SATURDAY FOR 25 CENTS A PAIR.

Hunt up the table in south aisle.

Warwick Block. HUMBERGER'S

COLEMAN.

THE JEWELER

New and Complete stock in all the very latest styles.

Sterling SILVERWARE,

Dozens, Half Dozens, Single pieces.

Diamonds,

Watches

Jewelry.

Largest Stock in the City

NO. 5 ERIE STREET.

Exceptional Bargains.

Massillon Bee Hive

CASH STORE.

One case of over 2,000 yards curtain scrim at 5c. per yard. Now on display in our west window, worth double the price.

Just received, the second case of those fine Scotch Dress Ginghams. Price same as before, viz 10c. per yard, worth 15c.

60 Witton Axminister & Moquett Rugs 27x54 inches at $1.75 worth $3.00. They are going rapidly.

100 Body Brussels Rugs 1½ yards long at 75c each. Worth $1 50.

Respectfully,

ALLMAN & PUTMAN.

SEE GEORGE SNYDER

Before you buy your

BOOTS AND SHOES

GRAND PALACE HOTEL

81 to 83 North Clark Street, CHICAGO

5 Minutes from court house.

Both Plans.

Weekly $3.00. Transients, 50c up.

Restaurant by Compagnon, late Chi. Club Chef

Popular Prices. New House.

Cut this out for further reference.

TO THE PUBLIC.

JAN SAM HEE

Formerly with Tun Kee in the Minich block and No. 1 East Tremont street, has started a first-class

New Laundry at No. 45 East Main Street

Where he will be prepared to show to the public the finest work in his line. He has the latest improved machinery.

New Shirts, 18c, 2 for 25c Shirts, 10c. Collars Ladies Collars, 2 for 5c. Cuffs 4c.

E. D. Wileman,

ENGINEER & SURVEYOR

OFFICE IN WARWICK BLOCK.

All work accurately and promptly attended to. P. O. Box. 47.

Real Estate bought, sold and exchanged

"Where are you going my pretty maid?"
"I'm going to Whitman's, kind sir, to trade"
"Why do you go there, my pretty waid?"
"His stock is the very largest in the city, sir," she said
"But how are his prices, my pretty maid?"
"They're lower than any one else has made?"
'Can I go with you my pretty maid,"
"Pleased with your company sir," she said,
So then these two the lad and maid,
Went hurrying off to trade:
And when the lad went home he said,
'I've found the very best bargain maid."
You can do the saue by trading at

C. M. WHITMAN'S,

ORIGINAL ONE PRICE CLOTHING, HAT AND FURNISHING GOODS HOUSE, No. 18 SOUTH ERIE ST.

ERHARD & SCHIMKE.

BREWERS AND BOTTLERS.

MASSILLON, O.

50 NEW STYLE

CARRIAGES

Finest Selection Ever Shown in the City at

WILLAMAN'S

FURNITURE

—AND—

UndertakingRooms

42 and 44 S. Erie St.

Select Your Spring Suit

FROM A STOCK OF

—NEW WOOLENS—

And you will be sure to get the proper thing. I am showing a very nice line of fancy silk vestings. Prices the lowest.

LOWE, The Tailor,

Over 27 & 29 South Erie Opera Block.

Austin & McIsaac

Have opened a magnificent line of

BOOTS & SHOES,

No. 15 East Main St.

STOCK ALL NEW. PRICES REASONABLE

Your Patronage Solicited.

Everybody is invited to visit the new store, and examine the handsome line of goods.

REAL ESTATE BULLETIN.

For Sale—Residences.

Four room house, South Erie street, corner lot $1,400

Four room (double) house, two out-kitchens $2,000

Six roomed house, double lot, Richville Ave. $1500.

Seven roomed house, Wellman street, $2,700

For Rent.

Store room, Stone Block.

Store Room in Opera Block, now occupied by Goodhart Bros. Possession given April 1st, 1891.

Business Property.

Ninety-two feet front on Erie street, on P., Ft. W & C. Ry., and Ohio canal. Unexcelled location for manufactory.

Vacant Lots.

One lot on West Tremont street, $425

One lot on South Erie street, $600.

Two lots on Wechter street, $225.

Forty-two lots in Kent Jarvis' 2d add. $300 to $4[illegible]

Nineteen lots in my Richville Ave. add., $22[illegible]

One lot on South Erie street, in Julia M Jarvis sub-division, $550.

One lot on East Main street, best lot on the street $2,100.

One lost just off West Tremont street, $300.

Six lots near the C., L. & W. and W. & L. E. railroads, $300.

Also have on my list many choice Western lands for sale or exchange, and many other [illegible] bargains.

Easy Terms, Long Time, Low Interest

CALL AND SEE ME.

JAS. R. DUNN,

FOR

Best Goods and Lowest Prices

GO TO

TheEnterprise

14 lbs. G. Sugar	$1 00
15 lbs A Sugar	1 00
16 lbs Light Brown Sugar	1 00
Arbuckles Coffee	
Dannamiller coffee	
Lion coffee	
All Leading Brands Coffee,	
5 cans best Peaches	$1 00
5 cans best Apricots	1 00
12 cans Tomatoes	1 00
Good Broom	10
Golden drip Syrup per gal	35
Good Tea Per Pound	25

All other goods proportionally low.

Wm A. PIETZCKER,

Proprietor,

No. 1, West Main Street

Massillon, Ohio.

In the Spring the Young Man's Fancy

Lightly turns to thoughts of Dress, and a most important part of it is the Hat, Ties, Gloves, &c., which lends a touch of Dash and Brilliancy to his attire. He wants the latest, most stylish and the best. We are in a position to meet his fancy and wishes. We have an immense assortment of stunning novelties, for the lowest popular prices. Look out for our line of Easter Ties.

SPANGLER, & CO. HATTERS

And Men's Furnishers, No. 4 East Main St.

LAST EDITION.

SALMAGUNDI.

TO-DAY'S DOINGS IN THIS TOWN

Personal Notes and Brief Mention of Many Things.

THE WEATHER—For Ohio—Saturday, rain; stationary temperature.

Abe Saybolt, of Wooster, was in the city to day.

George Howenstein has returned from Hart, Mich.

Mrs. Norah Williams, of Canal Fulton, is visiting friends in this city.

Miss Anna Edgar and Miss Eva Shafer visited with Canton friends to day.

P. H. Deis, A. Deis and C. Bissman of Canal Dover are at the Hotel Conrad.

Mr. Frank Girard left this morning for Black Creek, Holmes county, to visit his parents.

Miss Minnie M. Matthews, of Beaver, Pa., is the guest of Miss Carrie O. Krear, 26 Albright street.

The funeral of the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wertzle will take place Sunday afternoon.

General Manager W. R. Woodford, of the W. & L. E., and Mrs. Woodford, were in the city last night.

Miss Grace Bailey, a student at Painesville seminary, returns home this evening for a stay of two weeks

Mrs. James Robinson has returned from the bedside of her sister, Mrs Thomas Mosby, of Pittsburg.

Mr. S A. Conrad is in Columbus, attending a meeting of the trustees of the asylum for feeble minded youth.

Miss Laura Russell will be the guest of Mrs. C. L. McGee and Miss Nellie Gillespie, in Pittsburg, next week.

John Fisher, of Tuscarawas township, is lying at the point of death, and relatives have been summoned to his bedside.

The industrial school connected with St. John's church will hold its last session to-day. The children will have a treat later.

Mr. W. K. L. Warwick will go to Europe early in the summer, with the national association of millers, of which he is a member.

Mrs. A. J. Quest, Mrs. W. A. Routson, jr., Miss Grace Overhold and Miss Frick, of Wooster, are guests of Mrs. Kate Webb and Miss Webb, to-day.

Mrs. Marie F. Latimer and her sister, Franc Lab, are in Bolivar on a visit to their home. Miss Minnie Pritsch, of Cleveland, accompanied them.

Senator Howells returned from Columbus yesterday. Consideration of his canal bill, which should have come up Thursday, has been postponed.

Mme. Janaueshek will appear at Bucher's in "Meg Merriles" on the evening of April 16. "The Fast Mail" will be due April 2, and "The Two Johns" April 31.

John G. Manne, of Bolivar, who resided in this city in 1862, died at Bolivar Wednesday, the funeral taking place this afternoon. He was a member of the masonic order.

Mrs. Helena Slusser, of Canton, is organizing her second party, to "do" Europe this season. Among those who expect to go are Mrs. Jane Beatty and Miss E. L. Folger, of this city.

The Misses May and Annie Smith have returned from shool at Berea for the spring vacation, accompanied by Miss Stubbs, a schoolmate, who will be their guest during their vacation.

Mrs. Mary McCullough, of Massillon, who has been spending the winter with her son, Benjamin, at Knoxville, has been the guest of her brothers here for a week or so.—Canal Dover Reporter.

Miss Mattie Collins gave a reception at her home in West Washington street, Wednesday evening, for Miss Emma Albrecht, of Massillon...Alvina Robinson and family, of Massillon, are visiting friends in town this week.—Medina Sentinel.

The concert given by the best local talent in connection with the Presbyterian social, in the chapel last night, was a delightful and enjoyable affair and the audience a large one. The complete programme as published was carried out, and the home made candy sold like hot cakes.

Mr. S. Hunt, Miss Sarah Corns, Miss Helen Hunt and Mr. Per Lee Hunt will leave in the latter part of April for a complete western tour. After visiting all the places of note in California they will then go to Alaska—one of the most popular excursions now offered.

B. F. Webrecht, the Democratic Demosthenes of Alliance, was in the city a short time last night on his way home from Columbus, where he had been before the state board of equalization, endeavoring to get the Alliance appraisement cut down His mission promises to be successful.

The fourth of the parlor lectures on music was held Thursday afternoon at Mr. Feuchtinger's studio. Continuing the last lecture, he spoke of ternary form, by which is understood three distinctly different ideas in one composition. This is mostly found in the rondo form. The next subject was the sonata piece and the sonata as a whole. The sonata gives name to three or four movements which make up the sonata. It is divided into three parts; the first is called principal, the second elaboration and the third the close. For illustrations Mr. Feuchtinger used the following sonata: Beethoven op. 31 No. 3, op. 2 No. 1, op. 13, rondo op. 51, Mozart C minor. The next lecture will be given next Thursday, March 26.

DO YOU EXPECT TO MOVE?

If So, Cut Out This Blank and Fill the Space.

....

will move from

No..... .....*street,*

to No..... .....*street,*

on or about.....

....

THE DOCTOR IN THE CASE

Something About the Old Physician Called Before the Coroner.

Only one portrait exists, so far as known, of Dr. Bernhardt Eberwein, the physician in the recent alleged quackery case, which caused the coroner to investigate into the death of young Albert Davis, whose untimely end was attributed to improper treatment recommended by his doctor. THE INDEPENDENT has obtained a copy of this photograph, and is thus enabled to present a sketch of the man whose personality has excited very great interest.

DR EBERWEIN.

Dr. Eberwein has been thirty-two years in this country and has resided on the outskirts of this city since 1872. In his testimony he claimed to have graduated from a Wurzberg university, in Germany, and to have practiced in a Hamburg hospital The old gentleman is a very peculiar character, and on account of age does considerable less than he did. His beard is now snowy white, but until lately possessed the unique distiction of being positively the only blue beard in the state of Ohio. The fashion of wearing blue beards will probably die with Dr. Eberwein.

AT THE COUNTY SEAT.

Snatches of News from City and the Court House.

CANTON, March 21.—Agents of Chicago capitalists have been at Canton looking over the plants of the Canton, Williams and Royal brick companies, and after their departure it transpired that they were a committee representing a Chicago syndicate desirous of purchasing street paving brick woaks. It is a question of price and the companies have not yet named the amount they desire. There may possibly be a deal, but nothing has yet been consumoted.

A report has been circulated that the cause of the delay in the making of a report by the examiners of the county treasury was occasioned by the finding of a surplus of $11,000. A prominent county official to-day said that he understood there was a surplus of about that amount, but it was undoubtedly due to some clerical error as it had happened before. One cause of delay is also said to be due to waiting on the books of the city clerk to show the amount the city should have on deposit.

Mr. Cobb and the City Hall.

Oscar Cobb, the well known designer and builder of theatres, was in the city last night and left for Canton. He had been attracted by the city hall talk, and would not be averse to planning such a structure, especially should it contain a theater. He has built over forty opera houses in this state alone. Mr. Cobb advises the opera house feature if a city hall for Massillon is decided upon. The public demands amusements and they can be provided nowadays with pleasure and profit all round in cities like this. A theater can be incorporated in a large public building with but very little additional cost, while to build one independently as it should be, would require too large an investment to encourage private capital.

A Horse Breaks His Leg.

A pony belonging to John Sands broke away from its owner while a new bridle was being put on him at Yost's store this morning, and he ran west on Main street to the Union hotel before he was stopped. While running the old bridle got wrapped around the animal's legs, and it was found upon examination that his right fore leg was broken at the lower joint. The animal was shot to death.

For Sunday Dinner

You will find New Beets, Rhubarb, Spinach, Lettuce, Onions, Cucumbers, Radishes, Carrots, Parsley, Parsnips, Turnips, Onions, &c. Full line of poultry and plenty of butter. A. J. Wire, 37 E. Main Street.

Boys' tricycles, wagons, wheelbarrows and carts Largest assortment in the city at West Side Variety Bazaar.

Knox-Youman, Dunlap and Miller blocks $2 50, worth $3 00, at Spangler & Co.'s.

Largest size California prunes 18c per pound at G. F. Breckel's grocery.

Largest line of hats in the country to select from at Spangler & Co.'s.

Boy's fine Derby and Stanley Tourist, $2.00, at Spangler & Co.'s.

Boys' sailor collars at Spangler & Co.'s.

CITY BUILDING IDEAS.

Suggestions from an Architect as to a Police Department.

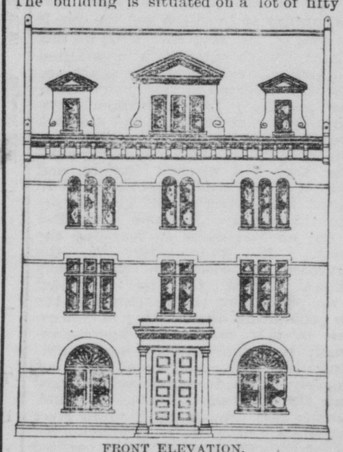
Architect D. W. King writes the following article. While his proposed building does not cover this city's needs, it nevertheless furnishes a great many ideas as to what a police department should be, some of which might be worked over for Massillon. Mr. King writes:

In every large town or city a well equipped and organized police force is necessary to the safety and protection of the community. Very little attention, however, has been given to the planning or construction of police stations by architects, and their arrangement and general construction is open to criticism from a practical as well as an æsthetic point of view.

The police force of a town is usually entirely under the control of one man, known as the chief inspector, whose jurisdiction extends over the entire limits of the city. The city is then divided into a certain number of precincts, with a station house in each for the accommodation of the officers and patrolmen.

The number of men assigned to a precinct of course depends upon the size of the city and various other conditions. An average precinct in the city of New York would require not less than eighty men, which are divided into two platoons, under the directions of the captain of the precinct and his assistant. Each platoon is divided into two sections, with a sergeant in charge of each section, and it is so arranged that only one-half of the patrolmen in each section shall be on duty at a time.

The illustrations given represent a design for a police station in a small city. The building is situated on a lot of fifty



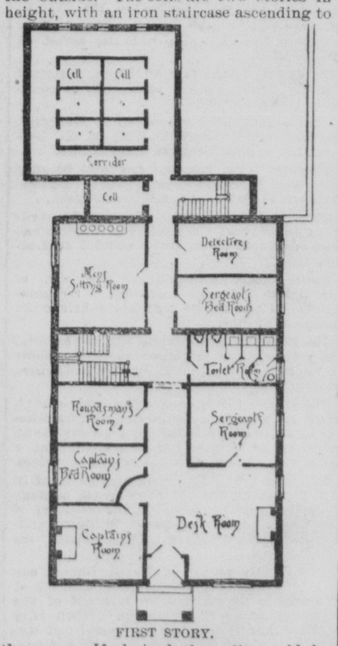
FRONT ELEVATION.

feet frontage, and is so planned as to secure an open space on each side of the building for light and air, with the cells for prisoners in the rear.

The building is of brick, trimmed with stone. The front is faced with pressed brick. The main entrance opens directly into the desk room or office, and is protected by a neat stone porch with turned columns. In the center, and suspended from the ceiling of the porch, is a handsome lamp, which lights the entrance at night. A good sized vestibule, shut off by double doors, separates the outside entrance from the desk room. The desk room or office is where all complaints are made, bonds given and where all general business transactions take place. The roll call also takes place in this room, and in it all applications for excuses, etc., are made to the captain. This room should be large enough to allow the men to assemble in platoons before the captain preparatory to marching out.

At the left of the main office is the captain's sitting and bed room. The sitting room has an open fireplace, and is pleasantly lighted from the front by two large windows. The bedroom is lighted from the side. Back of the captain's bedroom is a roundsman's room. Behind the office, upon the opposite side of the building, is the sergeant's room. Back of these are the toilet rooms and staircase hall, from which stairs ascend to the different stories.

The cells and yard at the rear occupy the full width of the lot. The cells are about 5 feet wide by 7½ feet in length and 8½ in height, with a corridor extending entirely around it. This corridor is lighted by windows at the side. The doors of the cells consist of strong iron grilles hung upon wrought iron hinges, which are securely fastened in the masonry with heavy bolts, and with locks which are operated from the outside. The cells are two stories in height, with an iron staircase ascending to



FIRST STORY.

the same. If desired the cells could be carried up one or more additional stories. Between the main hall and the cells in the first story is a men's large sitting room, with wash bowls and sink for general use. Across the corridor, upon the opposite side of the building, are ten rooms for sergeants and a detectives' room.

In the stories above are provided sleeping apartments for the sergeants and roundsmen. Usually the sergeants occupy a room together, while the men occupy single beds in a large room in the front or rear. In addition to the sleeping apartments in the stories above are provided bathrooms and suitable toilet rooms.

The floors of the building throughout are of yellow pine, thoroughly kiln dried, and finished with four coats of varnish rubbed smooth.

The stairs are of iron, with hardwood rails. All other inside woodwork is of light oak, filled and finished with three coats of varnish rubbed smooth. Doors and all furniture finished in the same manner. The advantage of having woodwork finished in this manner is that it can be easily kept clean. The cells are of course built of masonry. The cost of this building would be from $15,000 to $20,000.

D. W. KING.

IN A DEN OF THIEVES.

How Major Loeffler Led Some New York Sharpers On.

When Major Loeffler, Massillon's esteemed city clerk, roams about over his native heath, he has yet to see the time that he was put down as a "jay" or a "hayseed," but, in the somewhat more enlarged and slightly denser populated limits of the territory embraced within the limits of the city of New York, it might naturally be supposed that the gentleman in question would be regarded differently. Such was his experience during his recent visit to the metropolis, and a coterie of his male friends gave respectful attention a few evenings ago while the "Major" related the following entertaining story of his contact with one branch of the confidence people and sharpers who infest the great city and lie in wait for gullible victims from the rural regions:

"The second day after my arrival in the city I walked out of the Madison Square Garden, where the bench show was held, about 10 o'clock in the morning, to get a change of temperature and study the passing endless throng. I had scarcely taken a position in front of the building when I was approached by a well dressed and suave man who called me by name and inquired if I was not from Ohio. He had evidently seen me near the cages which contained my dogs and got my name from the card tacked on the cage.

"Thinks I to myself, I wonder what racket this duck is going to play on me, and, as I had plenty of leisure time and wanted a little excitement, I promptly decided to encourage the fellow's advances, give him all the rope necessary for a show of his hand, and then drop out of the game without being a loser and having at the same time the satisfaction of a personal encounter with a member of the grand army of sharks which inhabit the turbid waters of that notorious sea of iniquity.

"After a few passing observations on the weather and the dog show my newly found friend inquired if I knew anybody out in Ohio who would be likely to take a stallion and keep him for a share of his earnings. I gave him the names of several persons in that line of business and he then asked me if I could take the time to go and look at the noble descendant of Wilkes. He said the stable was at First street, twenty-eight blocks away, but the distance did not deter me from entering into the enterprise, and we took the street cars for our destination. In passing the hotel where I stopped, I excused myself, went in and deposited my watch and all my money except a few dollars, put my revolver in my right hand overcoat pocket and rejoined Mr. Slick and continued the trip.

"Upon arriving at First street he called my attention to a large manufacturing establishment, which he said now belonged to the young man who owned the stallion, and whose father had recently died. I wiped away a few tears of sorrow for the bereaved young man, expressed the hope that he might soon get another father, and was led through a narrow and dark alley between two high buildings to an elegantly appointed stable, containing a number of box stalls, filled to the depth of several feet with rye straw, and standing in them were richly blanketed horses. My cultured friend then explained that the horses belonged to the widow of the dead man before referred to; that she wanted to sell them, and that he wanted to buy a particularly fine-looking animal for a lady down in Massachusetts, but as he was a regular horse dealer she would not consent to selling it to him for fear he would use it for racing purposes. He had offered $400 for the animal, but believed that I could buy it for $375, and said if I would make the purchase for him he would give me $400. I could pay $375 for it and $25 for my trouble. Then the distressed son of the bereft woman entered upon the scene, and I was duly introduced to him. The young man wore good clothes (Solomon in all his glory did not excel the raiment which bedecked his fine frame) a countenance which plainly indicated the misfortune which had overtaken him, and crape on his shining plug hat.

"To carry out this general appearance of business another fellow, dressed like a horse dealer, then entered and paid the sad son $60 for a set of double harness which had (not) bought the preceding day, The affair began to grow decidedly interesting and exciting, and after the $60 customer withdrew I managed to keep the pair in front of me and my hand on my revolver, from fear that I might unexpectedly receive a blow on the back of my head.

"The son of the widow next retired from the conference to go to his office for a few minutes, as he said, and the culmination came. My first found acquaintance drew forth an immense roll of money and proceeded to count out $400 with which I was to buy the horse and keep $25 for my commission as a middle man. At a glance I saw that the notes were counterfeit and coolly told him that if he would furnish me with gold coin I would make the purchase for him. He gazed at me significantly, started for another part of the stable, and I got out of there as gracefully, but quickly, as I could, but kept a sharp watch behind me until I was again on a crowded street.

"I am satisfied that the stable was a private one belonging to some wealthy

Continued on page four

MASSILLON INDEPENDENT

WEEKLY ESTABLISHED IN 1863.]
[DAILY ESTABLISHED 1887.]

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BRANCH OFFICES
For receipt of want advertisements and other communications.
Waverly Hotel, corner Erie and Railroad street
E. C. Hering, corner Duncan and Tremont.
M. Huth, corner North and High.
C. Witt, Short East street.
Wagner & Rauber, Charles street.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY.

One Year	$5 00
Six Months	2 50
Three Months	1 25

WEEKLY.

One Year	$1 00
Six Months	.75
Three Months	.50

The Independent's Telephone No. 43

SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1891

This Date in History—March 21.

1801—Battle of Alexandria; Abercrombie mortally wounded.
1801—Kingdom of Etruria erected by Napoleon.
1804—Execution of Duc d'Enghien by order of Bonaparte; born 1772.
1829—Duel between Wellington and Earl of Winchelsea.
1843—Death of Robert Southey, poet laureate; born 1774.
1848—Abdication of the king of Bavaria. ROBERT SOUTHEY.
1870—Trial of Pierre Bonaparte at Tours on charge of killing M. Noir; acquitted, but ordered to pay £1,000 to Noir's family.
1871—Marriage of the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne.
1873—Fire in Hong Kong, China; 5,000 people homeless; 44 acres burned over.
1874—Sir Garnet Wolsley returned from his successful expedition against the Ashantees and honored by the queen.

Examination of the acts of the legislature with a microscope fails to show that a railroad passenger rate of two cents a mile has been fixed by law.

Whole train loads of sugar in bond are passing westward on the great trunk lines, to be sold at two cents a pound less than now, thanks to the McKinley tariff law, the embodiment of the true protective idea.

Three good men, and three good salaries would probably give Massillon or any other city a better local government than the army of officials now provided. The policy of vesting responsibility in a few heads of departments is the essential feature of the new charter bills for Cincinnati annd Cleveland.

THE INDEPENDENT'S information published yesterday, relative to the building of the Massillon & Little Beaver railroad, has given as much encouragement to the people of this city as anything that has recently come up for discussion. Nothing can be done now but we must keep our wits about us and capture the shops when the right time comes. The road is a logical necessity. The Pennsylvania Company people are not speculative railroad men. When they incorporate a company they construct the road.

The Alliance Review contributes a good deal of inside information as to Mr. Cleveland's reason for refusing to come to Mr. Warwick's rescue last fall. The Review says that not less than fifty Democrats visited Mr. Cleveland, urging him to come out, and hundreds of letters were mailed. Mr. Cleveland was virtually to name his own conditions. He need make no speeches—merely show himself from the rear of a special train. Finally Mr. Warwick is said to have sent a personal appeal, to which the ex-President forwarded a reply, the substance of which was:

"If you can assure me that you will have a plurality of 2,000 over Major McKinley I will come. You are aware that I occupy a position before the American people, the advocate of a principle, free trade, and if I were to come to your district and the plurality should be less than 2,000 it would place me in a very embarassing position and I should lose prestige were it otherwise. Pledge me that plurality and I will come."

Mr. Warwick had 302 plurality. The pledge was never made.

Poor Campbell! During his campaign he exhausted his lungs in declaring the Cincinnati board of affairs "rotten to the core" and wildly declaring for "home rule." Upon his subsequent election "home rule" was completely forgotten, and the rottenness of the Republican board was admitted to have been a campaign slander. Then the board of affairs was legislated out, and Campbell's own pet board was legislated in. Mind you, the board of improvements was a creation of Campbell's own making but before it had existed for many months, he, the appointing power, decided that it was genuinely "rotten to the core," and no mistake. Panic stricken, and without proofs except newspaper rumors, he called the legislature in special session to get rid of his own board of improvements. Then a committee was appointed to investigate the board of improvements, and an act was passed legislat on it out of office, and creating still another board to take its place. Within a week the culminating events have taken place. The supreme court has decided that the act providing for the last named board is unconstitutional, and the legislative committee has whitewashed the old board of improvements. The upshot of the whole thing is that the super-righteous are indignant because the gov ernor made accusations without proofs, and the super wicked are wrathful because he made accusations at all. The "Butler pony" is therefore between two grindstones, so to speak, while his late presidential boom has melted into thin air, and even his renomination now, is in very serious doubt.

TRIAL OF JAMES MULDOON,

Indicted for Smuggling Chinamen—The Case Given to the Jury.

UTICA, N. Y., March 21.—The trial of James Muldoon, alias Miller, was continued in the United States district court yesterday. The defendant is indicted for smuggling Chinamen into this country at Lewiston and the case is the first of its kind ever tried in this district. Much interest is manifested in it and the rulings of the court are carefully observed by the many attorneys present. The Chinamen were sworn by the government and testified through an interpreter. They failed to connect Muldoon with smuggling until after they had reached Buffalo, and swore that they paid $50 to be placed on United States territory. The officers who arrested Muldoon testified to the circumstances surrounding the arrest. At the close of the government's case the defendant's counsel moved for the dismissal of the prisoner on the grounds that the law prohibiting the landing of Chinamen in this country was unconstitutional; that the evidence was insufficient; that the indictment was not properly drawn, inasmuch as it charged that the Chinamen came by land, whereas they crossed the Niagara river into this country in a rowboat. Assistant District Attorney Smith opposed the motion, insisting that the Chinamen were smuggled by land within the meaning of the statute. The court, for the purposes of the trial, denied the motion, holding that the statute covered two distinct offenses—first, the importation of Chinese persons into this country by vessel from China, landing at one of our ports, and, second, importing them from another country bordering on our own, where they had landed from China, and it is broad enough to cover a case where they are brought into this country, although the boundaries are separated by a river. The case was given to the jury.

THE BIGGEST YET.

The Cattle Car Manufacturers to Combine With a Capital Stock of $25,000,000.

CHICAGO, March 21.—The biggest combine yet is that proposed by the cattle car manufacturers, who, with a capital stock of $25,000,000 will, it is said, soon consummate a deal by which they will consolidate their interests, erect enormous factories and repair shops in this city, and be able to supply the demand for cars more readily and avoid disastrous competition. The following companies are in the combine: American Live Stock Transportation company, American Palace Horse Car company, Burton Stock Car company, Canada Cattle Car company, Shicks Stock Car company, Mather Horse and Stock Car company, Montgomery Palace Stock Car company and the New England Stock Car company.

LATE NEWS IN BRIEF.

A fifteen-inch vein of sand, rich with gold, has been discovered near Boston, Mo.

George Sims, a desperado, was shot dead by a deputy sheriff while resisting arrest at Pine Bluff, Ark.

The board of guardians of Navan, county of Meath, have rescinded their vote of confidence in Mr. Parnell.

Charles P. Kimball, ex-consul to Stuttgart, Germany under Cleveland, died at the Brevoort house, New York, of heart failure.

Cherokee strip boomers are wild because the Osage, Ponca, Pawnee and Otoe reservations are to be leased again to cattlemen.

The right of the Australian colonial government to prevent the landing of Chinese has been confirmed by the privy council at London.

Bonapartists, disregarding the will of the late Prince Jerome, recognize Prince Victor as the legitimate heir to the throne of France.

The Dominion government will not exercise the veto power on the bills regarding schools and dual language passed by the legislature of Manitoba, it is said.

The Missouri legislature has passed an anti-trust bill making it a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of $100 a day for each day that a company or corporation is a member of a trust which has in view the raising of prices.

The fears that Adam Schrieber perished in the flames at the Elizabethport cordage works fire were confirmed by the discovery of his bones. Superintendent Williams estimates the loss at $700,000. The company was fully insured.

Prohibition people of North Dakota say that a huge corruption fund has been raised and used by liquor men in and out of the state to promote re-submission. When they realized that their campaign would end disastrously, every check was canceled and payment stopped. However, one bank in Bismarck had cashed a $100 check. A sensation is expected unless the $100 is made good to the bank by somebody.

The Delamater Compromise.

MEADVILLE, PA., March 21.—Thus far only 400 of the 1,000 creditors of Delamater & Co. have signed the agreement to compromise at 50 cents on the dollar. The agreement calls for all to sign, and there is a probability, therefore, that the compromise will fall through.

ASSOCIATION SCHEDULE.

How the Clubs Will Play During the Season of 1891.

The American baseball association has completed the following schedule of games. It is believed that in only two or three instances the dates clash with those of the league:

CLUBS.	At Philadelphia.	At Baltimore.	At Boston.	At Cincinnati.	At Columbus.	At Louisville.	At St. Louis.	At Washington.
Athletic		April 13, 14, 15, 16. June 11, 12, 13. Sept. 30, 30, 30.	April 18, 20, 21, 22. June 17, 17, 18. Aug. 30, 31, 31.	June 6, 8, 4, 5. Aug. 8, 9, 10. Sept. 14, 15.	May 30, 31, Jo 1. Aug. 5, 6, 7. Sept. 11, 12, 13.	May 30, 31, Jo 1. Aug. 5, 6, 7. Sept. 11, 12, 13.	April 20, 24, 25, 27. June 22, 24, 25. Aug. 15, 17, 18.	May 6, 7, 8, 9. June 3, 4, 5. July 1, 2, 3.
Baltimore	May 2, 4, 5. June 26. July 1, 3, 21, 22, 23, 24.		April 8, 9, 10, 11. June 26, 27, 29. July 25, 27, 28, 30.	June 2, 3, 4, 5. Aug. 6, 7, 8. Sept. 10, 11, 12.	April 13, 14, 15, 16. Aug. 6, 6, 10. Sept. 2, 3, 4.	April 8, 9, 10, 11. Aug. 6, 7, 8. Sept. 10, 11, 12.	May 30, 31, Jo 1. Aug. 5, 6, 7. Sept. 11, 12, 13.	April 13, 14, 15, 16. June 11, 12, 13. Sept. 30, 30, 30.
Boston	April 27, 28, 29, 30. June 19, 20, 22. Oct. 1, 2, 3.			May 11, 12, 13, 14. May 30, 31, Jo 1. Aug. 25, 26, 27.	May 6, 7, 8, 9. July 10, 13, 20. Aug. 25, 26, 27.	May 6, 7, 8, 9. July 10, 13, 20. Aug. 25, 26, 27.	May 20, 21, 22, 23. July 13, 15, 15. Aug. 25, 26, 27.	
Brooklyn	May 30, 31, Jo 1. June 26. July 1, 3, 21, 22, 23, 24.	April 27, 28, 29, 30. June 19, 20, 22. Oct. 1, 2, 3.		May 6, 7, 8, 9. July 10, 13, 20. Aug. 25, 26, 27.	May 11, 12, 13, 14. May 30, 31, Jo 1. Aug. 25, 26, 27.	May 11, 12, 13, 14. Sept. 5, 6, 7. Aug. 25, 26, 27.	May 24, 25, 27, 28. Sept. 1, 2, 3. Aug. 25, 26, 27.	April 15, 16, 17, 18. May 20, 21, 22, 23. Aug. 25, 26, 27.
Cincinnati	April 8, 9, 10, 11. June 26, 27, 29. July 25, 27, 28, 30.		April 13, 14, 15, 16. June 11, 12, 13. Sept. 30, 30, 30.		May 30, 31, Jo 1. Aug. 5, 6, 7. Sept. 11, 12, 13.	May 30, 31, Jo 1. Aug. 5, 6, 7. Sept. 11, 12, 13.	April 20, 24, 25, 27. June 22, 24, 25. Aug. 15, 17, 18.	April 18, 20, 21, 22. June 17, 17, 18. Aug. 30, 31, 31.
Columbus	May 6, 7, 8, 9. July 10, 13, 20. Aug. 25, 26, 27.	May 24, 25, 27, 28. May 30, 31, Jo 1. Sept. 1, 2, 3.	May 11, 12, 13, 14. May 30, 31, Jo 1. Aug. 25, 26, 27.		April 13, 14, 15, 16. June 2, 3, 4, 5. Aug. 6, 6, 10. Sept. 2, 3, 4.	April 13, 14, 15, 16. Aug. 6, 6, 10. Sept. 2, 3, 4.	April 8, 9, 10, 11. Aug. 6, 7, 8. Sept. 10, 11, 12.	May 30, 31, Jo 1. Aug. 5, 6, 7. Sept. 11, 12, 13.
Chicago	May 24, 25, 27, 28. June 22, 24, 25. Aug. 15, 17, 18.	April 20, 24, 25, 27. June 22, 24, 25. Aug. 15, 17, 18.	May 6, 7, 8, 9. June 3, 4, 5. Aug. 6, 6, 10.	April 13, 14, 15, 16. June 2, 3, 4, 5. Aug. 6, 6, 10. Sept. 2, 3, 4.		April 18, 20, 21, 22. June 17, 17, 18. Aug. 30, 31, 31.	April 13, 14, 15, 16. June 11, 12, 13. Sept. 30, 30, 30.	April 8, 9, 10, 11. June 26, 27, 29. July 25, 27, 28, 30.
Louisville	May 30, 31, Jo 1. June 26. July 1, 3, 21, 22, 23, 24.	April 8, 9, 10, 11. June 26, 27, 29. July 25, 27, 28, 30.	April 13, 14, 15, 16. June 11, 12, 13. Sept. 30, 30, 30.	June 6, 7, 8, 9. Aug. 11, 12, 13. Sept. 16, 17, 18.	May 30, 31, June 1. Aug. 4, 6, 7. Sept. 19, 20, 22.		May 24, 25, 27, 28. Aug. 1, 3, 4. Sept. 19, 20, 22.	April 20, 24, 25, 27. June 22, 24, 25. Aug. 15, 17, 18.
New York	April 13, 14, 15, 16. June 11, 12, 13. Sept. 30, 30, 30.	May 6, 7, 8, 9. June 3, 4, 5. Aug. 6, 6, 10.	May 24, 25, 27, 28. May 30, 31, Jo 1. Sept. 1, 2, 3.	April 18, 20, 21, 22. June 17, 17, 18. Aug. 30, 31, 31.	June 6, 7, 8, 9. Aug. 11, 12, 13. Sept. 16, 17, 18.	June 6, 7, 8, 9. Aug. 11, 12, 13. Sept. 16, 17, 18.	May 30, 31, June 1. Aug. 4, 6, 7. Sept. 19, 20, 22.	May 6, 7, 8, 9. June 3, 4, 5. Aug. 6, 6, 10.
Philadelphia		April 20, 24, 25, 27. June 22, 24, 25. Aug. 15, 17, 18.	May 6, 7, 8, 9. June 3, 4, 5. Aug. 6, 6, 10.	April 13, 14, 15, 16. June 2, 3, 4, 5. Aug. 6, 6, 10. Sept. 2, 3, 4.	April 18, 20, 21, 22. June 17, 17, 18. Aug. 30, 31, 31.	April 18, 20, 21, 22. June 17, 17, 18. Aug. 30, 31, 31.	April 13, 14, 15, 16. June 11, 12, 13. Sept. 30, 30, 30.	
Pittsburgh	April 20, 24, 25, 27. June 22, 24, 25. Aug. 15, 17, 18.	May 6, 7, 8, 9. June 3, 4, 5. Aug. 6, 6, 10.	April 8, 9, 10, 11. June 26, 27, 29. July 25, 27, 28, 30.	June 6, 7, 8, 9. Aug. 11, 12, 13. Sept. 16, 17, 18.	April 8, 9, 10, 11. Aug. 6, 7, 8. Sept. 10, 11, 12.	May 30, 31, Jo 1. Aug. 5, 6, 7. Sept. 11, 12, 13.		April 18, 20, 21, 22. June 17, 17, 18. Aug. 30, 31, 31.
Washington								

WITH THE BALL TOSSERS.

"Silver" Flint has signed with the Tacoma club.

The Minneapolis club has engaged Dell Darling.

Terre Haute has refused to go into the Inter-state baseball league.

Capt. Anson's father has been elected mayor of Marshalltown, Ia.

The Denver club has signed "Chippy" McGarr and A. Park Wilson.

This year there are two champion clubs in the association—Boston and Louisville.

Thus far Albany has signed the most men of any city in the International league.

Manager Selee, of the Boston league team, has agreed to play three games with the Harvards this spring.

The colors of the Kansas City uniforms were decided by popular vote in a local newspaper. The old colors were selected.

Tim Keefe still refuses to sign with the New York club, although he has been offered a salary of $3,500. He wants $4,500.

Heffelfinger, the Yale giant, prefers baseball to rowing, but he is needed in the boat this year, and must, therefore, forsake the diamond.

Nash, the Boston third baseman, has been offered a salary of $15,000 for three years and a bonus of $1,000 by the league, but he has not accepted.

The latest rumor from the west is that the American association will put reserve teams in New York, Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Chicago, and that the teams will be made up of the surplus players. There's nothing in it at all.

Second baseman Shinnick, of Louisville, has played with a champion team for five seasons. He once found a horseshoe with seven nails in it, which he considered a sure sign that he was to play two more seasons with the champions.

The Boston league team has been consistent on the Sunday playing question, never having played a game on Sunday since it was organized twenty years ago. No other league club can boast of equal consistency, except perhaps the Philadelphia club.

CYCLERS AND CYCLING.

A safety bicycle is used by one of the postmen in Newark in collecting his mail.

A new club has been organized in Brooklyn to be called the Bohemian bicycle club.

Rudolph Meiser, of the Porkopolis Wheelmen, is experimenting with an electric dog paralyzer, for the use of cyclists.

Dai Lewis, a prominent racing man of Buffalo, has been declared a professional by the racing board. All amateurs are cautioned against competing with him.

Our tournaments this summer will attract a number of the English cyclists to our shores. W. C. Jones and R. J. Mecready will be among the fast men who will come over.

Laufman, the trick bicycle rider, has a new trick, according to British Sport. He rides inside the wheel, but the wheel has no spokes. Placing his head and feet against opposite sides of the rim he rides around the stage in that position.

The assignment of the league meet to Detroit this year will prevent many of the eastern men who usually attend the meets from being present, owing to the distance and cost of traveling. It is a three-day meet, and will be very attractive.

THE WOMAN'S COLUMN.

Edited by the Massillon Equal Rights Association.

THE TAXATION TYRANNY.

To tax one who's not represented
Is tyranny—tell if you can
Why woman should not have the ballot,
She's taxed, just the same as the man.

King George, you remember, denied us
The ballot, but sent us the tea,
And we, without asking a question,
Just tumbled it into the sea.

That one man shall not rule another,
Unless by that other's consent,
Is the principle deep underlying
The framework of this government.

So, as woman is punished for breaking
The laws which she cannot gainsay,
Let us give her a voice in the making,
Or as ask her no more to obey,

The woman suffragists of Pennsylvania have petitioned the House of Representatives for a hearing, so that those who are to vote on the Suffrage bill may hear the reasons for it. The Philadelphia Inquirer asks: "What ground can there be upon which to oppose their having this privilege?"

Kansas women will appreciate the good opinion of their new senator, who has been interviewed by the well known correspondent, W. A. Croffut. Senator Peffer allowed that temperance, woman sufrage and other questions are involved in the success of the principles of the Farmers' Alliance, and added: "We from Kansas are generally in favor of woman suffrage." The interviewer replied: "That would no doubt work if you always had the right sort of women." To which the senator responded: "Well, in Kansas we always have that sort."

The New York Sun says that the Central Labor Union wastes its energies when it would restrict the right of suffrage to women who are dependent entirely on their own labor for support; that married women work for this support no less than the single, in attending to their domestic duties and particularly the care of their children. When the suffrage is extended to women there will be no such discrimination.

The legislative council of Arizona has passed the woman suffrage bill by a vote of 10 to 2.

Mrs. Cora Bacon Foster, of Houston, one of the most successful real estate agents in Texas, has immortalized herself by voting at the recent election held in that city to amend the charter, claiming her right to vote on the ground of being a property holder. She is the first woman to vote in Texas.

The franchise department of Wyoming intend to decorate their building a the Columbian exposition with the ballots cast by their women in 1892 for the president of the United States. The first ballots cast are to be framed, and the pictures of the women who cast them are to hang upon the walls.

THE WORK IN ENGLAND.

On May 13th, if no hard fate intervenes, Mr. Woodall's bill for women's suffrage will be brought forward in the House of Commons.

A Women's Benefit Society for South wark and Newington, London, Eng., has been organized. The objects of the movement are to encourage thrif among women and to enable them to provide against sickness and old age. Canon Scott Holland, who moved the first resolution, remarked that there was more necessity for working women to be provident than men even, as women were not organized and had no proper standard of wages.

A Farmer's Three Children Drowned.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., March 21.—Isaac Buford, a farmer, attempted to cross Valley creek in a wagon, in which were his wife and three children. The creek was much swollen, and the wagon and team were washed down stream. The three children were drowned, the youngest being washed from its mother's arms while she was clinging to a limb to keep her head above water. Buford succeeded in rescuing his wife, after she had released her hold of the limb in a vain effort to save the baby.

Arrested for Defrauding the Government.

NEW YORK, March 21.—Ex-Alderman James Barker was arrested yesterday at his vinegar factory, West Seventeenth street, on a charge of attempting to defraud the United States internal revenue of duty on fifty-four barrels of high wines, or whisky, as ordinarily called. It is alleged they were stored in a public ware house by Barker as cider vinegar under the name of James Clark. He was held in $5,000 bail for examination next Friday.

The Amalgamated Association Scale.

LEBANON, PA., March 21.—The Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers of the eighth district held their annual convention yesterday. The meeting is secret. A new scale for the year beginning July 1 will be fixed. President Weihe, District Secretary Gallagher and forty-five delegates are present.

Attention! Candidates.

A meeting of the Republican candidates will be held in the mayor's court room on Monday evening, the local members of the contral committee to meet with them. Every candidate should attend.

BY ORDER OF COMMITTEE.

Mrs. M. L. Myers wishes to thank the ladies of Massillon for their kind expressions during her reception on last Tuesday, and to say that she will be at the Hotel Conrad on next Tuesday, the 24th, from 1 to 5 p. m., where she will be glad to meet the ladies who desire to join a class in china or silk painting.

To reduce my stock, preparatory to making extensive improvements in my store rooms, I will offer my entire stock of groceries, queensware and lamps, at and below cost, for 30 days. Wm. A. Pietzcker, proprietor Enterprise grocery, No. 1 West Main street.

Great slaughter sale of smoking, fine cut and plug tobacco at Lutz's tobacco store, on Saturday, March 21st, from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m. This will be your last chance. Come and lay in a good supply. 41 South Erie, J. Lutz, proprietor.

Balls, marbles, hammocks and all kinds of spring goods at Ellery's Novelt store.

Tiddledywinks at Ellery's Novelty store, No. 19 opera block.

Ask your dealer for "Enterprise Mill" white loaf flour. Take no other.

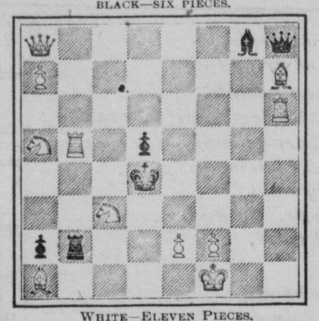
7 jars assorted jellies, 2 lb. each for $1 at G. F. Breckel's grocery.

8 cans best Hubbard squash for $1 at G. F. Breckel's grocery.

CHESS AND CHECKERS.

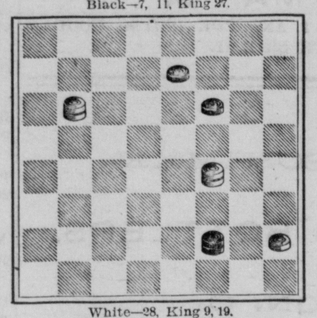
Address all communications for these departments to John T. Denvir, 621 W. 15th Street, Chicago, Ill.

PROBLEM NO. 10.—BY W B HUGGITT.
BLACK—SIX PIECES.



WHITE—ELEVEN PIECES.
White to play and mate in two moves.

PROBLEM NO. 404—BY MR. J. M'GREEVEY, DETROIT, MICH. FROM TURF.
Black—7, 11, King 27.



White—28, King 9, 19.
White to move and win.

SOLUTION TO NO. 4.—BY W. GRIMSHAW.
Key move, 4 Q—Kt.
In this problem the White Kt on K Kt 2 should stand on K B 2.

SOLUTION TO NO. 6.—BY W. GRIMSHAW.
Key move—1 Q Kt 6.

Black.	White.
A 1 B—B 4, Q 2, or Q B	2 B x K P
B 1 B—K R 4, or B 6	2 B—K 4 ch
C 1 P x R, or B—Q R 4	2 Kt—Q!

And mates next move.

SOLUTION TO 402.—BY MR. W. C. BELDEN.

Black—14, 17, 19, 23. White—6, 21, 28, 31.	Black to move and draw.			
17..22	22..25(1	25..30	30..25	23..26 Drawn
6..2	2..6	6..10	10..17	

Variation 1.

23..26	14..18	30..26	18..23	31..27
2..6	10..14	28..24	24..30	White wins
26..30	19..23	23..27	27..32	
6..10	14..17	17..14		

GAME NO. 383.—"SOUTER."
BY MR. T. ROCK.

11..15	8..11	8..11	5..9	a)1)27..23	
23..19	30..25	31..27	17..14	b)14..17	
9..14	4..8	14..18	10..26	24..19	
22..17	24..20	23..23	19..3	17..26	
6..9	15..24	3..8	26..31	19..16	
17..13	28..19	23..14	25..22	12..19	
2..6	11..15	9..13	18..25	23..7	
25..22	27..24	21..17	9..14	Drawn	

(a) Clipper, game No. 37, Vol, 38, says this loses.
(b) and plays this to allow Black win.

Variation 1.

22..18	31..26	24..19	22..17	3..12
14..23	18..14	26..22	19..16(c	17..10
27..18	1..5	32..28	12..19(d	12..16 Drawn

(c) White plays 14-10 and Black wins.
(d) 17-10, 16-7 drawn.—T. Rock in Turf.

Catarrh
In the head
Is a constitutional
Disease, and requires
A constitutional remedy
Like Hood's Sarsaparilla,
Which Purifies the blood
Makes the weak strong,
Restores health.
Try it now.

Ho! the Racket!

Dielhenn Bros.' stock of groceries and queensware has been moved to 46 South Erie street, where it will be sold regardless of cost, commencing Monday, March 16. Come to the racket store for big bargains in all kinds of goods

Respectfully, T. GETZ.

8 cans best Alaska salmon for $1 at G F. Breckel's grocery.

HOOD'S
COMPOUND EXTRACT
OF
SARSAPARILLA
TRADE MARK

The importance of purifying the blood cannot be overestimated, for without pure blood you cannot enjoy good health.

At this season nearly every one needs a good medicine to purify, vitalize, and enrich the blood, and Hood's Sarsaparilla is worthy your confidence. It is peculiar in that it strengthens and builds up the system, creates an appetite, and tones the digestion, while it eradicates disease. Give it a trial.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS

—AND—

Furnishing -- Goods

—AT A—

Reduction of 25 Per Cent

—AT—

DIELHENN'S CLOTHING STORE.

UNTIL APRIL 1

J. & H. DIELHENN,

11 E. Main and 6 S. Erie St., - Massillon, O.

For Bargains in Carriages & Wagons See P. H. Young

CITY LIVERY!

P. CRIBBLE Proprietor.

First-Class in all its Appointments.

Commercial Trade Solicited. Prompt Delivery.

Telephone 77.

Don't Buy Until You See Young's Stock of Buggies

DO YOU EXPECT TO MOVE?

If So, Cut Out This Blank and Fill the Space.

.....
.....
will move from
No..... .....*street,*
to No..... .....*street,*
on or about.....
.....
.....

Whitewash brushes and brushes of all kinds, brooms and mop sticks, with prices way down at West Side Variety Bazaar.

THE
WEST SIDE
GROCERY

Is the best place to purchase anything and everything in the

Grocery
—AND—
Provision

Line. In addition to the especial convenience to those who live west of the river, we make prices that make it an object to come from all corners of the city. Goods may be ordered by telephone, and will be promptly delivered.

ED. HERING,
132 and 134, West Tremont Street.
MASSILLON, O.

Mrs. Allen's Parisian Face Bleach
Golden Hair Wash. Mamma Dura, for developing the bust. Rhuma, for removing superfluous hair. Bang dressing. All goods wholesale and retail. Send 2 cts. for illustrated circular. Full line of fine hair goods. Mrs. R. W. Allen, 249 Wood. Av., Detroit, Mich. Sold by druggists.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Cook's Cotton Root COMPOUND
Composed of Cotton Root, Tansy and Pennyroyal—a recent discovery by an old physician. *Is successfully used monthly*—Safe, Effectual. Price $1, by mail, sealed. Ladies, ask your druggist for Cook's Cotton Root Compound and take no substitute, or inclose 2 stamps for sealed particulars. Address FOND LILY COMPANY, No. 3 Fisher Block, 131 Woodward ave., Detroit, Mich.
Sold in Massillon by Z. T. Baltzly.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

STREET COMMISSIONER.

The name of Thomas Volkmor is announced as a candidate for street commissioner, subject to the Democratic primary election.

We are authorized to announce the name of John J. Geis as a candidate for Street Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic primaries at the spring election.

The name of Wm. Voet is announced as a candidate for street commissioner, subject to the Democratic primary election.

CITY TREASURER.

The name of Paul Kirchhofer is announced as a candidate for the nomination for city treasurer, subject to the direction of the Democratic primary election.

The name of Louis List is announced as a candidate for the office of City Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic primary election

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF CITY CLERK,
MASSILLON, OHIO, March 2, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that D. F. Henry, William H. Graham and J. W. McClymonds, have on this 2nd day of March, 1891, made application to the Council of Massillon, Ohio, for permission to construct and operate a street railroad in the following streets, viz:

Beginning at the corporation line on Main street, thence west to corporation line of same street. Beginning at the corporation line on Akron street, thence south to Cherry street, thence west on Cherry to Mill street, south on Mill street to Main street, thence from Main on Erie street to the south corporation line.

The number of tracks on each street to be one except where double tracks are specified. Said grant to be for twenty-five (25) years

H. W. LOEFFLER, City Clerk.

TRAVELLER'S REGISTER.

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE RAILWAY.

North.	South.
No. 4 [9 00 a. m	No. 5 1 20 p.m
No. 6 [8 [5 p. m	No. 7 6 4 p.m
No. 8 1 50 p. m	Local 4 0 p.m
Local, 7 10 a. m	

In effect June 9th at noon.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO.

In effect June 15, 1890.

GOING EAST

No. 8	Daily	2 50 a m
No. 10	Daily except Sunday	7 45 a. m
No. 4	Daily	1 00 p. m
No. 20	Daily except Sunday	9 25 p. m

GOING WEST

No 1	Daily except Sunday	8 25 a.m
No. 11	Daily except Sunday	10 06 "
No. 9	Daily	11 01 a. m
No. 3	Daily	5 48 p. m
Local		9:15 a. m

Pullman dining cars are run on trains No. 4 and 9.

For time tables, rates of fare, baggage checks, through tickets, or any further information regarding the running of trains, apply to John A Shoemaker agent Massillon, O.

CLEVELAND, AKRON & COLUMBUS.

Mount Vernon and Pan Handle Route at Orrville

NORTH.	SOUTH.
No. 35 Express..10:10 p m	No. 2 Express...10.36 a m
No. 27 Express...4:20 a m	No. 38 Express 3:34 p m
No. 3 Express...8:10 p m	No 28 Express..10:32 p m

Trains 27 and 28 run daily all other trains daily except Sunday.

Trains 2 and 3 have through day coaches and 27 and 28 through Pullman sleepers between Cleveland and Cincinnati.

Trains 2 and 3 make connections with P., Ft. W. & C. trains to and from all points east and west via Orrville.

The C. L. & W. schedule is omitted.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Would you buy gold dollars at 50 cents apiece?
Would you pass any kind of a snap if you knew it?
Will you do so now?

We are going to build and must tear out the entire inside of our store. We are going to sell everything between the walls, principally

BOOTS -:- and -:- SHOES.

These we will sell and our prices will sell them. Come and see

H. H. PILLE

Remember Sippo Valley Flour Retails at $1.25 per 1/4 bbl Sack.

MASSILLON DAILY INDEPENDENT.

EXTRA SHEET. MASSILLON, O., SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1891. PAGES FIVE TO EIGHT

NYE AS A HIGH FLYER.

HIS ANNUAL PASS TO PIERCE THE CIRCUMAMBIENT ATMOSPHERE.

A Few Famous Flying Machines of the Past Viewed from the Standpoint of the Present—The Fall of Man After Adam.

[Copyright by Edgar W. Nye.]

The Pennington Air Ship company, of Chicago, will please accept thanks for annual pass over its lines, good for self and family, for one year. I had wanted one very severely, but I had feared that the company might not feel that I was eminent enough to be placed on the eleemosynary list.

The conditions on the back are not severe, and I have already signed them. They bind me not to stand on the platform while the car is in motion unless properly chalked or rosined. They also

PIERCING THE AIR.

oblige me to refrain from bringing suit against the company in case of accident. Of course I would not be so pesky low down as to sue a corporation which would give me a free ride. That would be as mean as that Polish gentleman whose wife gave birth to a little Pole—sort of a hop pole, as it were—on the 21st of February. The little Pole was born on the ferryboat Middletown, on the Staten Island ferry, just off the Statue of Liberty, and I suggested that they call him Liberty Pole. But that has nothing to do with the case. The birth of the little fellow on board a ferryboat, followed by a reception presided over by Dr. Robinson, who happened to be present, created general good feeling among the passengers, after which quite a purse of money was raised for the mother and child. Staten Islanders are not only generally well to do, but generous, and so it was a snug little sum which was turned over to the poor woman, who, being somewhat fatigued, turned it over to her husband.

He took the money and went to Europe with it on the following day. Some men never recover from the nervous shock of becoming a father; others are greatly improved by sending them to Europe. This poor man seemed to realize that nothing but complete change and rest would bring back the roses to his wan cheek.

He is over there yet. Some men, I was going to say, are more honored in the breach than in the observance, but that is incorrect. This man ought to be stripped and tied to the north pole. Then he ought to be covered with obloquy and annoyed to death by a never ending procession of people squeezing by him to go and get a jag, while through eternity he is cursed by the evasive odor of their cloven breaths as they file by on their return, while himself perishing for a drink.

But I am wandering. I am very grateful for the pass, and if I do not avail myself of it I know of a man who used to ask me to loan him my railroad pass. I will let him go, perhaps, in my place over the road the first time, and then when it is better ballasted I will go myself.

I have several other passes over competing lines—air lines, as it were—issued years ago and decorated on the back with low cut conditions. The Besnier flying machine, for instance, invented by a gentleman of the above name residing in Sable, France, issued passes some years ago, and I have carried mine now until it has a careworn look which casts a gloom over aerostation and such things as that.

The first thing to be accomplished in successful aerostation is to overcome the force of gravity and the resistance of capitalists. The next is to overcome the force of gravity or provide easy and convenient places upon which to alight.

The third requirement is that the aeronaut shall be able to guide his rolling stock in such a way as to avoid running into a brighter and more beautiful world.

M. Besnier, who was a locksmith of Sable (pronounced Sablay), invented a flying machine which consisted of four rectangular wings arranged in pairs at opposite ends of two rods passing over the shoulders, the rear extremities of the rods being connected by cords to the ankles of the remains—the wearer, I mean—in order to enable his legs to pay their way by operating a rear set of wings.

Besnier was not able to rise from the ground and soar away like a lark, but could climb to the top of a house, and after putting on his wings could float off in such a way as not to hurt himself so severely as you might think that he would. M. Besnier once flew across a river where friends with hot spiced rum and nice dry, warm clothes were waiting for him. But he never could get over his sorrow and disappointment that he could not rise from the stubble when flushed by a dog or shooed by one of his family. He died at the close of the Seventeenth century, and on his tomb are carved, in French, the lines:

Come, birdie, come,
And fly with me.

He broke his leg while trying to fly with a hired girl weighing 185 pounds. In after years he wore a cork leg, and when his wife wished him to fold his wings and come off the perch she would lock up his cork leg in her bureau drawer and conceal the key in the family Bible. Being a Free Thinker, he never discovered the key, and for many years was at the mercy of his wife.

About a century and a quarter later Jacob Degen, a prisoner at Vienna, constructed an apparatus having two umbrella-like wings on each side of the operator and worked by manual power. He was a convict, however, and the rather rigid rules governing prison life interfered with his experiments. The jailer would allow him to fly to a height of fifty feet, but had a cord attached to the machine so that Degen could not escape.

One day he cut the rope and soared away into the ether blue; but as he was putting his thumb to his nose in an attitude of derision at the warden his off wing buckled to, and a moment later he fell with a dismal plunk into a mortar bed just outside the penitentiary. After that he wore a look of chastened sorrow and a truss.

The great difficulty experienced by the flying machine men of all ages is to overcome the atmospheric influences sufficiently to float the stock. Besnier wanted also to be able to rise by his own unaided efforts, like a self made and sockless statesman. He wanted to be able to light out when "shooed," but whether he "shooed" or "shooed not," he died unsatisfied. Poor man! he did not know whether he shooed or shooed not skip through the aeronaut.

This is what I call a reciprocity joke. It is for use in our trade with England. Poetry written by Lord Tennyson taken in exchange. Better jokes offered, however, in trade for Tennyson's earlier work, done when he was poet.

In the manufacture of flying machines we are apt to forget that the pectoral muscles of a bird are greater than all the other combined muscular tissue of the fowl put together, while in man the pectoral muscles comprise only one-seventieth of those in the body. So man must rely upon extraneous methods of propulsion, and artificial flying becomes extremely difficult.

In the middle of the present century a bill was introduced into the house of commons by Mr. Roebuck to incorporate a company for the purpose of working a gigantic flying machine, also the stockholders.

"It comprised a horizontal plane made of wire and hollow wooden bars, arranged on the principle of a trussed girder and covered with silk." I presume the motto of the company was the same as that on the silver dollar—"In God We Trussed."

This plane was furnished with a propeller driven by a steam engine. A tail capable of being brought to any desired angle—according to whether the owner felt elated or depressed, I presume—was arranged "so that when the power acts to propel the machine by inclining the tail upward the resistance offered by the air will cause the machine to rise, and when the tail is reversed the machine is propelled downward and passes through a plane more or less inclined to the horizon, as the inclination of the tail is greater or less."

The inclination of the tail, however, was intensely downward—an inclination in which the stockholders shared. The machine was designed for carrying freight, passengers and mail, but so far most all shippers are sending merchandise and mail by other routes. The whole apparatus weighed 3,000 pounds, and therefore made quite a large dent in one of the planets on her trial trip.

The tail had an area of 1,500 square feet, and when jauntily thrown over the dashboard had a tendency to obstruct the view.

This machine also was unable to rise from its jimson weeds and soar away into the empyrean blue like a sandhill crane, but had to be scooted along a

AT THE GRAVE OF BESNIER.

railroad track at great speed, down hill, till the proper velocity was attained, and then by depressing the tail it was supposed to rise like an eagle and bark the shins of planets yet unborn.

It did not do so. You can get the stock low, or suburban property will be taken in exchange. My annual pass has expired. So has the inventor. When he took his flying machine out of the round house he was the picture of health. When he was next seen it was eight years later, and a lad 11 years old went up and got him out of the top of a tree.

He had changed a great deal. He had lost most of his hair. Also his head. But his teeth were found buried in the trunk of the tree, and they had the name of the maker in the roof of the plate. So he was identified.

In this country flying machines have had a downward tendency until recently. I am glad to notice that Chicago is taking an interest, and I shall certainly do everything I can to advance and encourage the enterprise.

I wish I had room to go on with the history of flying machines and aeronautics in this country, but it would take too long to even publish the obituaries of the inventors. All have been confident, but all have failed. That is no reason, however, why the matter should not yet succeed in the future. Far be it from me to speak slightingly of the glorious possibilities in store for us. It is only a few years since a passel of bright young humorists sat on the banks of the Hudson and laughed till they ached as they watched the awkward floating thrashing machine of Robert Fulton.

But where are they today? They are dead, and no man seeks to dig out the mass and read their unremembered names. They laughed and then they died. Fulton considered and lived on. He laughs best who laughs last. If you desire to make a hit, laugh at some of your own odd breaks. But if you want oblivion to have a cinch upon your fame, laugh at the shiny elbows and ragged knees of genius and progress.

Bill Nye

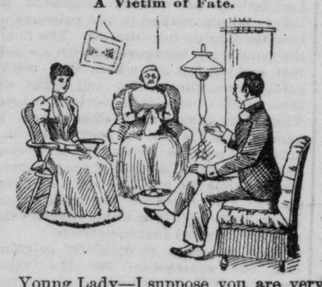
He Knew the Animal.

The teacher of a Sunday school had been reading a story of the centurion who had great faith, and whose servant was healed at the Lord's word. The teacher had dwelt on the lesson of the story, and had seen that that was properly enforced; and then she said to a bright boy in the class:

"And now can you tell me what a centurion is?"

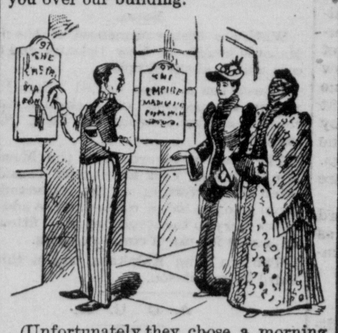
"Yes'm," said the boy, very promptly, "it's a horse with a man's head on."—Boston Transcript.

A Victim of Fate.



Young Lady—I suppose you are very busy at your office, Mr. Blotter.

Mr. Blotter—Yes, the cares and responsibilities of a mercantile career are many; yet we have moments of leisure. If you will come down with your mother some morning I shall be happy to show you over our building.



(Unfortunately they chose a morning when, the porter being ill, Mr. Blotter's employer had delegated him to perform the somewhat humble duty.)—Puck.

Took the Veil.

Carruthers — Where were you last night?

Waite—An old flame of mine took the veil, and I attended the ceremonies.

Carruthers—Was she much affected?

Waite—Affected? You could have heard her screams half a mile; about a ton of rice went down the back of her neck.—New York Herald.

A Purely Business Motive.

Mr. Lozier Hope—May I—may I—speak to your father, Miss Cole?

Miss Vera Cole—It is useless, Mr. Hope—I can never be your wife.

Mr. Lozier Hope—Excuse me, I wished to speak to him about that $15 he borrowed of me week before last. I'm getting a little nervous about it.—Puck.

Sympathetic.

Hostess—I don't see how any one can speak well of those horrid Indians. I can never forget how they made several of my ancestors suffer at the stake.

Mr. Grampus (struggling with an alleged sirloin)—I can assure you, madam, they have my profoundest sympathy.—Boston Courier.

Neighborhood News.

Butcher—You've got six or eight new boarders, ain't you, mum?

Mrs. Slimdiet—Yes. They came yesterday. How did you know?

Butcher—I noticed you was buying half a pound more of everything.—New York Weekly.

No Reciprocity.

Father—Tommy, why don't you go and see your little dead friend, Johnny Smith?

Tommy—Because he won't come and see me when I'm dead.—Judge.

HOW HE GOT EVEN.

Mrs. Brown's Vanishing Tea Trick Discovered.

Mr. W., a well known solicitor, in his bachelor days went to lodge with a person whom we will call Mrs. Brown. As an inducement to take the rooms he was told that he could have a lock up cupboard to keep his food in, where it would be safe from the depredations of the cat. However, Mr. W. soon discovered that his favorite pekoe disappeared with alarming rapidity. Having no particular reason for suspecting the domestic Tabby, he came to the conclusion that Mrs. Brown must, like himself, possess a liking for that fragrant bohea.

To make assurance doubly sure, he purchased two pounds of tea next time instead of one, and putting one pound as usual in the tea caddy in the cupboard (which he determined not to touch at all himself), gave out his daily supply from the other pound, which he kept concealed from Mrs. Brown. But, alas! the pound in the caddy kept getting small and beautifully less until it was all gone!

Then came Mr. W.'s innings. Ringing for Mrs. Brown, he handed her his usual supply of tea in a cup, and producing the empty caddy from the cupboard he jocularly remarked:

"I see you've finished your pound of tea before I have mine, Mrs. Brown."

The poor woman's face, when it dawned upon her that her vanishing tea trick had been discovered, was a study.—London.

A Day to the Cause.

Mrs. De Gadd—I heard the awfulest things about Mr. De Good today. They say he steals the church funds.

Mr. De G.—Nonsense.

"Oh, I've no doubt it's true. Mrs. Veragood, that horrid young widow, you know, seems to be infatuated with him, and I shouldn't wonder a bit if they'd pawn the communion service for a bridal outfit. By the way, Mrs. Finesoul has not been out of the house for a week, and people think her husband has been beating her; but that isn't a circumstance to the way they talk about Mrs. Highmind. I saw her on the street today and she said she felt sick, but most likely she'd been on an opium debauch. She has her husband's collars and cuffs washed at a Chinese laundry, and she's been seen to go there for them herself. Oh, she's a terror! Mrs. Highup's husband has been away for two weeks, and I've got my opinion about it, too. People say Mrs. Tiptop's hired girl left just two weeks ago, the very day Mr."——

"See here! Where did you hear all this?"

"I've been out collecting money for the heathen."—New York Weekly.

His Fatal Mistake.

"Pardon me for mentioning it," she said, "but isn't that a new coat you have on?"

"You have guessed aright," replied the young man, nervously removing his hands from the pockets. "My dear Miss Pendash, allow me to ask how you think it sets?"

For one moment the heaving bosom of the haughty Boston girl stopped heaving. Then partly recovering herself and hastily reopening the door, she replied: "Mr. Nervling, you need not remove the coat. Before bidding you goodby forever allow me to remark that it is of no possible interest to me, sir, whether your coat sits well or not."—Clothier and Furnisher.

An Illustrated Phrase.

Drawn from Life,—Smith & Gray's Monthly.

A Modest Request.

"There, Miss Arethusa, won't you lift your chin up a little? There. And now if you will hold up that racket carelessly—like that will do. Now I guess we are ready. Hold on. By George! I forgot to bring out any plate with me. Stand just as you are for fifteen minutes until I go to the house and get one."—Western Rural.

Some Modern Buildings.

Contractor—The walls of that new hotel of yours ain't safe. There ain't no fire escapes, an' two floors are cracked already. What are you goin' to do about it?

Builder—Finish it, an' I'll turn it into a first class flat house.—New York Recorder.

Looking Into the Future.

Featherstone (waiting for Ringway to dress)—I see you are improving, old man. A year ago you wore a ready-made tie, and now you tie it yourself. I wonder where you will be next year?

Ringway (desperately)—I shall probably be still tieing it.—Clothier and Furnisher.

Footing the Bill.

James—Hallo, William, seen the governor yet? How did he cut up about that bill?

William—He footed the bill.

"That's good. You are rid of it then."

"No. I was the Bill he footed."—St. Joseph News.

Yes, Yes.

Harry—Is Miss Maude a particular friend of yours?

Reginald—Well, I should say she was from the way she gave me the mitten last night. She's too particular altogether.—Detroit Free Press.

JOHN M'BRIDE.

A Sensational Story.

The following sensational story was printed in nearly all of the leading newspapers of the country on Friday of last week:

"CHICAGO, March 13—A special dispatch from Zanesville, O., says: Work at the coal mines of Rendville, Hocking county, twenty miles southwest of this city, has been suspended for several weeks. The miners are in destitute condition and the families of many of them are suffering for the necessaries of life. Yesterday fifty of them proceeded in a body to McCoy & Williams's store, broke it open and carried off thirty barrels of flour and several hundred pounds of meat. They made no attempt to conceal their identity, but said they had to steal or starve. Active measures are being taken to inquire into the wants of the people and relieve the suffering."

This story caused much comment among members of the legislature and several of them called upon the writer to ascertain whether it was true or not, and suggested if it was that immediate steps would be taken by them to assist the starving miners. On making inquiries at the national office of the United Mine Workers we were informed that they knew nothing about the alleged stealing, but that it was true that miners about Rendville were in an almost destitute condition and that this condition resulted first from poor work and finally the closing down of the mines for an indefinite period.

The miners expecting the mines to resume work waited from day to day until their money was all spent and they were left without the means of procuring the necessaries of life for themselves or their families, or to even have the field to go elsewhere in search of employment. The national officers said that the defense fund was so tied up by law that it could not be used to assist men situated as were the Rendville miners, but must keep it to assist those on strike or those locked out by action on part of those operators who sought to violate conditions laid down by miners in their national conventions, or by joint conventions of miners and operators. This practically rendered the national officials powerless to aid the Rendville miners from funds on hand, but they were contemplating securing them relief by some other method. We are of the opinion that this should be done and done speedily, and if it cannot be done in other way the the Ohio miners' officials should issue an appeal in behalf their suffering craftsmen at Rendville, and if this be done the miners of Ohio, with that generosity so characteristic of them, will not allow the appeal to go by unheeded. The Rendville mines are located in Perry not in Hocking county, as indicated by thea bove press dispatch, which contained even greater and more glaring mis-satements than that of mine location The Columbus Dispatch, on the evening of the 13th, printed the following special which completely exonorates the miners from the charge of stealing, even if it does not remove the cause of their suffering:

"ZANESVILLE, March 13.—J. W. McCoy, of McCoy & Co., owners of the store at Rendville, which a Chicago special from this city states was broken into by a mob of fifty miners who wanted food for their families, denies the story in toto. The warehouse was entered by some one unknown and ten pounds of meat and a sack of flour taken. That is the only foundation for the story."

The Rendville miners in times past have generously contributed to relieve the distress of their fellow miners and now that they need help it should be given them.

Conspiracy Laws of Pennsylvania.

The conspiracy laws of Pennsylvania were enacted for the express purpose of crushing out Mollie McGuirism, and the efforts to do this were successful. The laws, however, are so stringent and severe upon wage workers that they would never have passed the general assembly had it not been for the excitement following upon the acts committed by the Mollie McGuires, and the moment that the powers of that organization had been destroyed the legislature should have repealed the laws, instead of allowing them to remain upon the statute books and to serve as an instrument of revenge upon honest workingmen who held and expressed opinions adverse to the desires of unscrupulous employers. If the conspiracy laws were applicable only in cases where a body of men had conspired together to forcibly prevent others from working, or to do injury to life or property, there would be some excuse for continuing them, but they go farther, and under their provisions a body of workingmen meeting in an orderly business way to discuss matters of interest to them, find that they cannot under the law declare a strike against their employer without subjecting themselves to the chance of arrest and conviction for conspiracy against their employer. It matters not whether workingmen suffer indignities at the hands of employers or not; the only redress they have under the law is to ask and petition their employers to grant them concessions, or they may go so far as to offer to submit the matter in dispute to a board of arbitration for adjudication, but if their petitions are spurned and their offer to arbitrate ignored or refused, and they agree to and do strike to enforce an honest claim for just treatment and fair wages, this act of theirs, under the law, constitutes conspiracy, and makes the alleged conspirators liable to a heavy fine and a long term of imprisonment. If the agreement to strike was the result of work done in a national convention (as is the present case in Pennsylvania) just as soon as the strike occurred every delegate who attended said convention is looked upon as a conspirator, and if caught in Pennsylvania is just as liable to arrest, conviction, fine and imprisonment as are those directly engaged in the strike and who have been constantly upon the ground. It is this way that Rainey, through his mine boss, is trying to hold Rae, McBryde and others as parties to the conspiracy, commonly called a strike, an the assault upon the mine boss. It was under this law that Siney, Parks and others were convicted some years ago and sent to prison. It was while defending these men that United States Senator Carpenter, who in company with Gen. B. F. Butler and Senator Vorhees, voluntarily tendered their services for the defense, said that "the judge upon the bench and the so-called conspiracy laws of Pensylvania are a disgrace to the state, and sufficient in themselves to cause the blush of shame to mantle the brow of any honest American citizen." Regardless of the fact that the men on trial had committed no act of violence, but had simply counciled a strike to better the conditions of their craftsmen, and in spite of the efforts of the best legal talent of the country, John Siney and his associates were sentenced to imprisonment for one year each. So outrageous was this act that public indignation was aroused, and so potent an influence did it yield that Governor Hartranft pardoned the convicted men. If employers would resort to the conspiracy laws in a more general way they would soon be repealed, at least we believe, as did Gen. Grant, when, as president of the United States, he was urged to veto a law he said: "If the law is a bad one it should be enforced and the people will soon cause its repeal." The majority of Pennsylvania employers are ashamed of the law and scorn to take advantage of its powers, and because of this it is only at long intervals that we hear of workingmen being tried under the law complained of. D. R. Jones when in charge of the miners organization in the Pittsburg district was tried and convicted of conspiracy and was sentenced to pay a heavy fine, but we believe this fine through the force of public indignation, was remitted. Johnson and other officials of the miners along the Monongahela river, were the last victims of this outrageous law, and at this time W. H. Turner ex-vice president of the United Mine Workers, has a case pending against him at Irwin station and this, with the present coke region effort, is likely to stir up such a a hornets nest of public venom against the law, and its injust operation, that its repeal will be demanded and secured.

Semi-Monthly Pays.

Since last week another change has been made by the attorneys having in charge the state's side of the semi-monthly pay test case. The present law will not permit of a case taken to the circuit court from the common pleas or police court to go to the supreme court, after the circuit court has reversed the decision of the lower court. It was this law which prevented the late case against the Lake Erie Iron Company from going to the higher courts. To remove this obstacle, which no one seemed to know existed until the semi-monthly pay law was declared unconstitutional by the circuit court, Senator Adams has introduced a bill to so amend the law that the pending and similar cases may be carried up to the supreme court. The Adams bill, it is believed, will soon become a law, and the state's attorneys will push the case against the Lake Erie Iron Company into the supreme court as soon as possible, and get a final decision as to its constitutionality. It is to be hoped for the good of both employers and employes that an early and final disposition of the case will be made, and thus enable all parties interested to clearly understand what must be done.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

Vice President Morton has a weakness for ham sandwiches.

Justice Brown gets up steam mornings by wrestling with fifteen pound dumb bells.

Rubinstein is literally dying of melancholy. He professes most profound disdain and disgust for life.

Baron Hirsch, the friend of the Prince of Wales, is neither a bad nor a foolish man, and he is as benevolent as wealthy.

J. J. Westlake, of Wheeling, has in his possession a land grant made out Feb. 6, 1807, containing the signatures of Thomas Jefferson and James Madison.

Some time ago Mr. J. D. Rockefeller, the Standard oil magnate, testified in court that he couldn't swear to his exact fortune by at least $10,000,000 or $12,000,000.

Egbert Storer, of Norwich, Conn., who is reputed to be a descendant of Hendrik Hudson, the navigator, has a trunk which is said to have belonged to that pioneer.

Alan Arthur, son of the late president, has been in England for some time, where he is very popular in society. He has grown portly, and is as handsome a man as father was.

Ex-President Cleveland and Mr. Ingalls are cousins. The grandmother of Mr. Cleveland was Mehitable Ingalls, and Mehitable was first cousin to Rufus Ingalls, father of the senator.

Governor Goodell, of New Hampshire, recently presented each of his council with a handsomely wrought carving knife and fork, made especially for them at his factory at Antrim.

Senator Warren, of Wyoming, is 6 feet tall, and his form is as straight as a Rocky mountain pine. He is a blonde, rather good looking, and talks and dresses well. He is 46 years old.

B. P. Hutchinson, the big Chicago grain speculator, is about 70 years old, shrewd and unyielding in a bargain and most unconventional in his ways. He is tall and spare, with sharp features.

Ex-Justice Strong, of the supreme bench, has a fine, ruddy color, and the firm, erect bearing of a man in the prime of life. His hair is white, his forehead broad and high, and his eyes calm and deep set. He has the face of a refined student.

STRAY BITS.

Boston's net debt is over $31,000,000.

Oregon and Washington are becoming great hop raising states.

A justice in St. Louis has ruled that a girl is bound to return the gifts made by a rejected lover.

At the beginning of the new year, in Paris, every one is expected to put on a new suit of clothes.

California is the only state in the Union which at present produces quicksilver in commercial quantities.

The Federation of Women's clubs has a membership of sixty-eight clubs, representing twenty-three states of the Union.

The richest American college is Columbia, with an endowment of $9,000,000. Harvard comes second with about $7,000,000.

The flag which floats over the last resting place of Gen. Grant will soon be a thing of the past. It is so tattered and torn as to seem a mere rag.

A NIGHT ASSIGNMENT.

A Reporter's Experience in City Hall Park in the Rain.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, March 19.—It was in city hall park. There were only three of them—tramps. On more favorable nights there would have been fifty. It rained. Hence the desolation of the place.

Nevertheless I braved the elements, and armed with an umbrella and overcoat I sat me on one of the iron seats which the city provides. I waited long for developments of my scheme—to interview some of the tramps—but small developments came. It was too wet.

And I had to content myself with interviewing the three unfortunates whom luck doomed to be there.

The first one I approached seemed to be asleep. I poked him in the ribs, and he said, "I ain't 'sleep, cap." And then he rolled round on the seat and slept again. He was apparently an habitual. The second tramp was also asleep, but when I aroused him he said:

"Are you one of those newspaper blokes?" and, being answered in the affirmative, the poor fellow's eyes glistened in the electric light and he said to me:

"You can do something for me. I was a carpenter. I superintended most of the work on Vanderbilt's houses on Fifth avenue. But here I am—a wreck."

I asked him how I could help him, and he said:

"You just tell the Vanderbilts that Pete McMahon is hard up, an' they'll see to it."

Perhaps they will when they read this.

The third sleeper was a peculiar individual. He resented my awakening of him, but after a little while I got him into good humor and he told me his history. He said his father was a celebrated horse breeder in Frankfort, Ky. Naturally he followed the stables, and as luck favored him he was one day rich, the next poor—in debt. He came on to New York, played the races and lost. The hotel people turned him out; he pawned everything he had; played the races still, and finally a ten cent bed on the Bowery was a luxury to him. I asked him:

"How long is it since you made any money?"

And he replied:

"Made money? The last I made was when Iroquois won the Derby. Oh, yes! 'tis a long time ago."

"Then how do you manage to live?" I asked.

"Well, over in Barclay street I often get a dollar for helping the gamblers—see? and I don't often have to sleep out here."

I did not importune him much further. The poor fellow was sleepy. I gave him the price of a Bowery cot and went to my train, but the memory of those three tramps will haunt me.

The scene will be ever present to me—the great buildings on either side, the electric lights all around, all indicative of wealth, and the three unfortunates, asleep on the cold seats in the park, oblivious of the grandeur of the scene or of the drenching rain that poured upon them. These are pictures of life in a great city. Why should it be? Ask the conservers of the people. They cannot help it. It will ever be so—poverty and want and craving, within a stone's throw of wealth. "For the poor there is not even justice." ROB F. WALSH.

Franklin's Neglected Tomb.

PHILADELPHIA, March 19.—The tomb of Benjamin Franklin in this city is going to ruin at an astonishing rate. It is located in a corner of the Friends' burying ground at Fifth and Arch streets. As a rule relics and landmarks are looked after with the greatest of care in the City of Brotherly Love, but in this instance the neglect has been most palpable.

The tomb itself is not unlike hundreds of others in the quaint cemetery. It is located in the northwest corner, and the only thing to distinguish it from the others is on Decoration Day, when the comrades of Hector Tyndall post place a wreath of fragrant flowers on its moldy surface. A flat marble slab, discolored and crumbling with age and neglect, covers the tomb. After the debris and dead leaves have been pushed one side a patient man with good eyesight will be able to decipher the following:

BENJAMIN AND DEBORAH FRANKLIN. } 1790.

Nothing more than this to mark the last resting place of one of the greatest Americans. No sentiment of any sort, no epitaph. Years before he died Franklin wrote an inscription to be placed over his tomb. It is no doubt familiar to many, but years have not impaired its beauty or poetry. Here it is:

THE BODY OF
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, PRINTER
(LIKE THE COVER OF AN OLD BOOK,
ITS CONTENTS WORN OUT
AND STRIPT OF ITS LETTERING AND GILDING),
LIES HERE FOOD FOR WORMS!
YET THE WORK ITSELF SHOULD NOT BE LOST,
FOR IT WILL, AS HE BELIEVED, APPEAR ONCE
MORE,
CORRECTED AND AMENDED
BY THE AUTHOR.

Notwithstanding Franklin's desire and expressed wishes, this never appeared over his last resting place.

A few years ago, when an international electrical congress was in session in Philadelphia, a proposition was made that they look after the grave of the man who had drawn electricity from the clouds with his kite. It was suggested that a fine railing be placed around the tomb and an electric light constantly illuminate it by night. But alas for the fickleness of human nature, this was never done, and the tomb remains now, as before, neglected and forgotten.

G. B.

A Modern Improvement.

"How's this, Dauber? You've painted Father Time with a mowing machine instead of a scythe?"

"That's all right. We artists of the modern school keep up with inventive progress."—Munsey's Weekly.

AN ELOQUENT PREACHER

A LETTER ABOUT THE REV. THOMAS DIXON, JR.

He Is Attracting a Great Deal of Attention in the City of New York—He Is a Young Man and His Words Are Forcible and Direct.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, March 19.—One of the most remarkable preachers who have ever flourished in New York now draws an immense congregation several times a week to the large hall of the Young Men's Christian association in Twenty-third street. This is the Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., the young pastor of the Twenty-third Street Baptist church, which very soon after his advent there last May became entirely too small to hold the crowds which flocked to all of his services. Mr. Dixon is such a young man that it is more than passing strange that he should have attracted so much attention and held so important a position. I went to hear him on a recent

REV. THOMAS DIXON, JR.

Sunday evening, and I went full of prejudice. I had seen his name in the newspapers, together with the caricatures which some publishers dignify with the title of portraits. I found that Association hall—the largest hall, I believe, in New York—was packed full, every seat being taken. With the characteristic and shrinking modesty of the stranger I made myself as small as possible in a corner. But this would not do; one of the congregation, suspecting that this was my first appearance there, insisted on my taking his seat.

Now I had a chance to take in the Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., who had just begun to preach. The first impression did not attract me. I saw a very tall and very slender young man, with smooth shaven face and long black hair. His eyes flashed and his long arms waved as he walked to and fro while he spoke. He spoke in visions. I don't remember particularly what he said, except that he felt very sorry for the poor mortals who go through this world and are glad that their austere practicality keeps them from being visionary and dreaming dreams. But he interested me, he excited me. Here was a man, I said to myself, who is dreadfully in earnest. He believes in his work, he believes what he says and he feels that he has a message to speak. This was refreshing. In these practical days, when earnestness either takes the form of a so-called realism which shocks by its gross unreality, or which limps in the shackles of what the academicians call good taste—here was a man who spoke what was in him, a man who delivered his message because he believed that it was right that he should say out before the whole world that which he thought to be right and true.

The next day I went to see Mr. Dixon, to learn something of his brief career and something of his future plans. I was very sure when I heard Mr. Dixon preach that he was a southern man. Usually I can tell by a man's accent what state he comes from. I made up my mind on that Sunday night that he was a southern man. There was a smoothness in his use of most of the harsher consonants which seemed to make it certain that he had acquired this use, or habit if you choose, by association with the negro, who certainly speaks the most melodious English of all the American races. There are strident tones in the white people in America which are always absent in the negro. He is as musical in his speech as he is black. I have often thought that no class of people in the world spoke English as musically as the blacks of the southern states of America, except the young English women of the upper classes in the old island from which we inherit our tongue.

These young women don't have much to say for themselves, but they do say what little they care to say with a wondrous music. The rising inflection may account for this, but whatever the reason, the fact remains that an English speaking man wants to hear in heaven no better music than the voice of an English girl. As to her singing, that, as Rudyard Kipling says so often that it has become a bore, is another story.

But I called on Mr. Dixon. He was not at home. I sent in my card. Mrs. Dixon kindly saw me. She is a beautiful woman, and gracious in a way which made it no longer possible for me to doubt that Mr. Dixon was a southern man. A southern man, if he be wise, marries a southern woman. Dr. Dixon, from the platform of Association hall, had the night before convinced me in other ways of his wisdom. Quod erat demonstrandum. But Mr. Dixon is a southern man, and he uses the consonants at their full value while preserving the mellowness of the negro influence.

He was born in the mountains of North Carolina in 1864. Think of a man who was born when the war was about to close, and who today exerts an influence day by day upon men many of whom were as old as he is now when Sherman marched to the sea and Grant took the sword of Lee at Appomattox. He had only finished his five year course at the Wake Forest college in North Carolina a few years ago. He took a five years course there, and got the degree of master of arts. We who have taken degrees at better known colleges may look down somewhat upon the scholarship of such a school, but doubtless we are wrong.

When Mr. Dixon had finished at his local college he went to the Johns Hopkins university at Baltimore, and took the post-graduate course in history and political science. His object at this time was not in his own mind well defined. He wanted either to be a lawyer or an actor. After leaving Johns Hopkins he spent a winter in New York, and here he passed his time in studying history and dramatic art. He returned to North Carolina, and was elected to the legislature before he was of full voting age. His object at this time was to be a lawyer, though his father was a famous Baptist preacher. He was admitted to the bar and practiced somewhat, but he felt a calling for the ministry. He held a series of meetings in Raleigh, and was soon ordained as a Baptist pastor. Each Baptist church is a court unto itself, and therefore it was not necessary for Mr. Dixon to have gone through a theological seminary.

What he had to say in Goldsborough and Raleigh attracted attention, and he was soon called to Boston, that modern Athens, which knows eloquence and good oratory better than any other place. So he went to Boston, and there he staid for some little while. But shortly he was called to the Twenty-third street Baptist church in New York. Here, as has been said before, the seating capacity was not large enough to hold the crowds which flocked to hear this young man who had something to say, and said it in a manner so eloquent and unconventional that the most idle wayfarer was attracted and detained.

He has outgrown his church and has had to hire larger quarters. Even these are inadequate, and he has a plan which will in less than a year be carried out. He proposes to build a "city temple" or a "people's church" which shall comfortably hold at each meeting 5,000 auditors. His plans contemplate that this shall be a free church, and that the building shall in the main be given up to business purposes.

JNO. GILMER SPEED.

World's Fair Gossip.

CHICAGO, March 19.—There will be many conventions and congresses during the holding of the Columbian exposition in 1893, and these gatherings will many of them exert wide influence for years to come, judging from the results of previous affairs of their kind. During the Centennial year a convention of the friends of international peace was held in the large hall of the Mercantile library. The credit of its promotion was due largely to the late Lucretia Mott, and it was on that occasion that the writer, who brought with him credentials from the Workmen's Peace association of Great Britain, and of which he was one of the founders, first came face to face with that gallant band of Christian workers in the cause of international peace, and including Mrs. Mott, Mrs. Townshend, also now departed; Alfred H. Love, Rev. Henry S. Clubb and Judge R. B. Westbrook, that have made the American branch of the International Union for Peace and Arbitration influential in the council of peace workers throughout the civilized world.

Then there was the international convention for the amelioration of all the ills that afflict mankind. It assembled in Carpenter's hall, that structure so dear to the hearts of liberty lovers everywhere, and of Philadelphians in particular. But its sessions, as those now alive will never forget, were brought to a premature end by the excessive enthusiasm of a crank, who, after letting loose a couple of white doves as a token of peace and good will, drew a long, sharp sword from its scabbard and drove the audience, not even excepting the venerable Quakers and Quakeresses, pell mell into the street.

Last, but not least, was the Women's Social Science congress that assembled in October of the centennial year in St. George's hall, and the American participants in which included Julia Ward Howe, Mary Livermore, Antoinette Brown Blackwell, Lucy Stone, Edna B. Cheney and Grace Anna Lewis. The first and last of these gatherings exerted for the time being a far reaching influence for good, and if this was the case a decade and a half ago what may be expected of the score or more of congresses that Chicago will be called upon to welcome in 1893?

H. M. HUNT.

A Famous Woman's Childhood.

NEW YORK, March 19.—Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher was born in a small village in Vermont, the daughter of the village doctor, who was richer in children than this world's goods, and this little daughter had to be his helper in all the little operations where her deft fingers could aid him. She unconsciously learned in those years of training all those needed accomplishments in the way of caring for the sick and minor surgical operations that helped her so greatly in after life as pastor's wife in the small towns where Mr. Beecher was first called. And she had a mother the very embodiment of neatness, economy and systematic order, added to industry, and these qualities she instilled into her daughter's mind until the little Eunice was almost as capable as her mother. These habits of system enabled her in after life to plan for her husband and keep his work systematized, so that he accomplished a hundredfold more work than he could have done if left to himself, and few know how much of his fame was due to the care and system of Mrs. Beecher.

When Mrs. Beecher was a little girl at home she studied, helped her mother, learned to sew in the neatest manner, to cook and keep house, besides which, every evening she worked a "stent" of straw braiding. She was never allowed to waste anything or to be idle a moment, and she grew into a pretty, healthy girl, who even to this day is a lovely woman.

IT IS WORK THAT WINS.

LABORIOUS CAREERS OF FOUR FAMOUS FRENCH WRITERS.

They Do Not "Dash Things Off," Neither Do They Lead Irregular Lives—The Front Rank in Literature Reached by Unremitting Toil—Rich Rewards.

There is a widely spread belief that men of letters "dash things off" in the fine frenzy of the moment, and that the hysteria of composition is succeeded by

EMILE ZOLA AT HIS DESK.

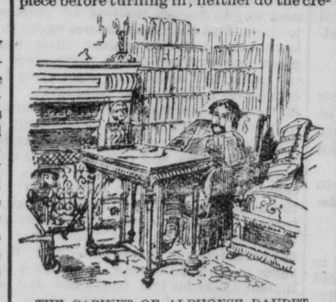
intense melancholy or a craving for drink and drugs. Large excuse may be made for this view. School boys and girls study "English literature," or, rather, commit to memory biographies of noted writers, with whose productions they never become familiar unless opportunity or inclination gives a reading tendency to their adult years. They know that Cowper and Lamb suffered from great mental depression, but they have small acquaintance with "John Gilpin's Ride" or the "Essays of Elia." De Quincey and Coleridge have a reputation as laudanum drinkers among people who never read the "Confessions" or "Christabel." Poe's "Murder in the Rue Morgue" is a sealed book to many who are familiar with the tragedy of his lifelong struggle against appetite, and nine-tenths of those who accept as true Byron's intentionally extravagant statement that he "wrote 'Don Juan' on gin" have yet to peruse his magnificent "Curse of Minerva."

The authors named possessed weaknesses like men of less celebrity, but their literary fame was in no way acquired by "dashing things off." They had to work, and work hard, weighing here the relative value of a word and there the accuracy of a phrase, and, to a great extent, their frailties were self exaggerated. They were saddled with an egotism similar to that displayed by the eloquent Tom Marshall. That gifted son

ALEXANDRE DUMAS' WORKROOM.

of Kentucky when in congress was wont to absent himself from the sessions for days at a time. Then he would take his seat, bearing all the outward marks of a long debauch. During a debate, and apparently on the spur of the moment, he would rise and deliver a speech glowing with wit, imagery, profound information and pathos indescribable. The listeners would remain spellbound till the close of the magnificent effort, and then remark: "Great heavens! What that man might accomplish if he'd let whisky alone!" It afterward developed that Mr. Marshall's times of seclusion were passed not in dissipation, but in the closest study of the subject on which he intended to talk. His splendid periods were carefully turned by the light of the midnight oil, and their delivery under conditions suggesting something else was simply a final touch of dramatic display.

A rather badly informed reviewer hinted not long ago in the columns of a New York paper that Zola and Dumas "put themselves in their books" and doubtless lived lives similar to those they depicted. Nothing could be further from the truth. The English and American celebrities mentioned above didn't go home after a "night with the boys" and "dash off" a literary masterpiece before turning in; neither do the creators of "Nana" and "Camille." Work, work, and still more work is with them the touchstone of success. As Mr. Sherard says: "Whatever opinions may be entertained about Zola's books, even those who condemn him most cannot refrain from feeling admiration for the patience, perseverance, method and industry with which he has performed the task that, rightly or wrongly, he considers the times and his own vocation have laid upon him." He writes never less than three hours a day, the remainder of his waking moments being spent in the laborious collection of material.

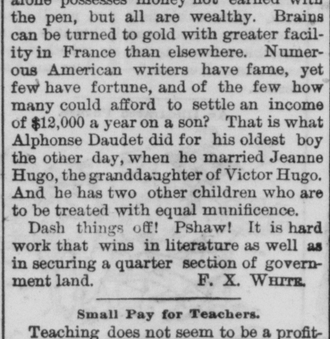


THE CABINET OF ALPHONSE DAUDET.

It takes him nine months to complete a novel, for he is a slow and painful toiler. He handles a pen as a laborer might a spade, with a dogged determination to finish a certain task in a given time. At his desk, "which is a solid bench for solid work, the author is not at ease. His breathing is oppressed, the forehead is wrinkled and the expression one of torment." By unremitting industry Zola has won his peculiar place in modern literature. Grave objection may be advanced to much that he has done, yet few pen pictures can equal in tremendous realism that paragraph which describes blind Nana's struggle for life and the drowning of her cries by the roars of the populace urging Napoleon's soldiers "On to Berlin!"

Dumas also has conquered success only by efforts almost marvelous. It took him ten years to get a favorable hearing for "Camille." Now both the play and novel of that name are known, wept over, criticised and denounced or praised throughout the civilized world. The "Affaire Clemenceau" is his latest contribution to the stage, but he would doubtless hesitate before acknowledging responsibility for the translations offered to American theater goers as "The Clemenceau Case." After long years of arduous application he claims a well earned right to leisure, and his study "looks more for show than for work, while his manners are those rather of an ambassador in dalliance than a man of letters in employment."

Another French novelist consumed with a "fierce hunger for toil" is Alphonse Daudet. Some time ago he lay ill, and the doctors gave him no hope of recovery. He received their practical sentence to death with calmness, but there was a task to finish. "Numa Roumestan," that wonderful story of a southern Frenchman's foibles and genius, had



GEORGE OHNET'S LITERARY LABORATORY.

to be completed. Daudet's confidant, adviser and aid is his wife. He called her to his bedside and told her how to close the novel. "I will do your bidding," said she. The sick man smiled and fell asleep contented. He awoke refreshed, and, much to the astonishment of his physicians, recovered. "His study has little characteristic, but is full of books, and would look methodical but for the litter on the table."

George Ohnet, whose "Master of the Forges" is seen on the American stage and sold in the American bookstores, works as hard as Zola, had as bitter an experience as that of Dumas, and, like Daudet, owes much to his wife, who is his first critic and who copies all his manuscript for the printer. "Le Maitre de Forges" was written first as a play. The managers wouldn't take it as a gift. Then Ohnet turned it into a novel, which became immensely popular. After that the play got a hearing and scored a triumph. Neatness marks every detail of Ohnet's study, where he scrupulously spends four hours a day. In one particular place on the desk always stands the ink bottle, and the spot devoted to blank paper is never under any consideration given up to anything else.

Paris claims Zola, Dumas, Daudet and Ohnet alike for citizens. The last named alone possesses money not earned with the pen, but all are wealthy. Brains can be turned to gold with greater facility in France than elsewhere. Numerous American writers have fame, yet few have fortune, and of the few how many could afford to settle an income of $12,000 a year on a son? That is what Alphonse Daudet did for his oldest boy the other day, when he married Jeanne Hugo, the granddaughter of Victor Hugo. And he has two other children who are to be treated with equal munificence.

Dash things off! Pshaw! It is hard work that wins in literature as well as in securing a quarter section of government land.

F. X. WHITE.

Small Pay for Teachers.

Teaching does not seem to be a profitable employment in Germany, according to the statements of the Mecklenburg School Gazette. Near Grabow lives an invalid educator seventy-nine years old. He has worked fifty years for an annual salary of $160, and as he has saved nothing is compelled to totter daily to his task. August Weiss, of Butzow, gets sixty dollars a year. He is nearly eighty, and has been in the harness half a century. Another poor old fellow, who lost his place after sixty years of toil at teaching, has gone to work as a day laborer. Steps are being taken to provide these aged martyrs of learning with small pensions.

The First Woman Voter in Texas.

For the first time in the history of Texas a woman has been permitted to vote. Her name is Mrs. Cora Bacon Foster. She lives at Houston, and compelled the judges to accept her ballot on the ground that she was a property holder, and therefore entitled to a share in the selection of the local authorities.

Why the Doctor Was Fined.

It doesn't pay for a Canadian doctor to poach on the territory of his professional brethren. The other day a well known physician of Quebec went to Ontario by request and prescribed for a sick friend. For this he has been fined $100 on the ground that he was not registered in Ontario.

New Whatcom's Big Turnip.

As a visible proof that the state of Washington has a glorious climate the chamber of commerce at New Whatcom has put on exhibition a turnip measuring four feet in circumference and weighing fifty pounds.

A pet poodle is responsible for a sensational family row at Chicago. The husband threw the pup into a puddle, and the wife asks a divorce on the ground of extreme cruelty.

LODGE ROOM GOSSIP.

NEWS AND NOTES FROM THE PLACES WHERE MYSTERY LURKS.

A Portrait and Sketch of Great Sachem William J. McClure, a Prominent Red Man, Who Died Recently—Other Secret Society Items.

The Improved Order of Red Men has been for a long time particularly free from the ravages of death among its prominent members, but when on Jan. 23 the grim destroyer took from the ranks Past Great Sachem William J. McClure he chose a shining mark.

Bro. McClure was born in Madison county, Ind., on the 17th of Hot Moon, G. S. D. 347, according to The Council Brand. When quite young he settled in Gettysburg, Pa. He was a graduate of the Baltimore Medical college, and for several years conducted a drug store in his adopted town. He built up a large medical practice. He was called upon to fill many prominent positions. He was coroner of Adams county from 1867 to 1870, a member of the school board for ten years, and served one term as a member of the town council. In 1887 he was elected a member of the state legislature.

WILLIAM J. M'CLURE.

In 1883 he moved to York, Pa., where he resided until his death. In his new home he was elected health officer, which position he filled until his earthly career was ended.

Bro. McClure at an early age was adopted a member of Cayugas tribe, No. 31, of Gettysburg, and successfully held all the various stumps in the tribe, and at the session of the great council of the state held at Wilkesbarre in Flower Moon, G. S. D. 384, he was admitted a member and at once took a lively interest in the work of the great council.

Bro. McClure was made a member of the great council of the United States at the session held in Baltimore city, Corn Moon, G. S. D. 887. He was elected great junior sagamore of the great council of Pennsylvania at the Harrisburg session, G. S. D. 390, and great sachem at the Williamsport session, in G. S. D. 392.

In all the chieftaincies he was called to fill he was active and performed his duties with dignity.

MASONIC.

Wonderful Work Being Done on the Big Chicago Temple.

One of the most remarkable feats in the building line is now being accomplished at the northeast corner of Randolph and State streets, Chicago. Although it has been less than two months since the work was begun on the Masonic temple, the foundations are already completed, and before people realize it the columns will be extending up into the air. The hole in the ground has been covered with a wooden roof, and but few are aware that work is going on constantly, day and night, with three shifts of men, who work eight hours. Thus three days' work is done in one. The general belief is that the roof was built in order to keep the ground from freezing, so work could be begun early in the spring. By that time the building will have caught up with and passed the big hotel which is going up so rapidly at the northeast corner of Dearborn and Jackson streets.

Time has been so carefully calculated that the contractors for the various branches of the work have accurate knowledge of the time they are to begin work. The materials have been ordered and a large portion of them is either in Chicago, on the road or ready to be shipped. It is difficult to believe, but it will nevertheless be proved, that by Oct. 15 the building will be under roof and under steam.

Notes.

Work has been commenced on the new Masonic temple at New Orleans, and the cost will be about $100,000.

Kansas has a lodge named "Ben Hur" and in the province of Yorkshire, Eng., there is a lodge bearing this title, "Carnalodunum."

The board of governors of the Masonic temple in New York have under consideration the converting of the commandery room into five lodge rooms, and to add another story to the structure to be fitted up expressly for use of commanderies.

The late King Kalakaua was a thirty-third degree Mason.

A. O. U. W.

The Remarkable Success of Nebraska Grand Lodge—Notes.

Nebraska grand lodge, one of the youngest in the order, has had a wonderful degree of success. Possessing probably the healthiest climate of any state in the union, it is one of the most desirable fields to cultivate. An A. O. U. W. temple has just been erected by the membership at Grand Island. In it are located the offices of the grand master workman and grand recorder, and a beautiful lodge room. It was dedicated Dec. 16, 1890.

"1,741" is the modest membership which The Detroit Banner gives Big 6. Gain for December 104, and for last year entire 247—this, too, in a population of 250,000, with fourteen other lodges in competition. And the sister lodges are no small fry, either; one is over 800 strong, another over 600, and several between 150 and 350, and all have been eminently successful.

The number of lodges in good standing Dec. 31, 1889, in Georgia jurisdiction was 88. Members to same date, 2,560, a gain for the year 1889 of 1,065 members. Pay roll for grand lodge session, $1,575.20.

I. O. O. F.

The Late Inventor, John Ericsson, an Odd Fellow—Notes.

The distinguished inventor, Capt. John Ericsson, was for many years an earnest and zealous member of the order, and when his honored remains were conveyed to the cruiser Baltimore, in New York, for interment in Sweden, his native country, Amaranthus and Manheim lodges, of that city, and other lodges from Kings county, under Deputy Grand Master Spooner, formed part of the escort.

The I. O. O. F. have nearly 20,000 financial members in Australasia, or an increase of about 3,500 in three years.

The constitution of subordinate lodges in Ontario will admit a person to membership for $5 and $2 for each degree.

The grand lodge of New York at its recent session fixed the per capita tax in that state at fourteen cents.

The Odd Fellows of Findlay, O., are temple building.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

The Largest Pythian in the World—Other Notes of Interest.

The largest Pythian in the world is Knight John Hanson Craig, a member of Adhearant lodge, No. 124, Philadelphia, Pa. He was born in Iowa City, Ia., in 1857. At his birth he weighed 11 pounds, at 11 months 76 pounds, at 13 years 405 pounds, at 25 years 762 pounds; present weight 997 pounds; is 6 feet 5 inches high and takes forty-one yards of cloth for a suit of clothes. His father weighed 115 pounds, his mother 122 pounds.

The Pythian Reporter of New York has been resuscitated, and again made its appearance with the November issue.

Kansas City, Mo., has thirteen Knights of Pythias lodges, and they will entertain the knights and sir knights and visitors in 1892 in a right royal manner. The brethren of Kansas, Iowa and Nebraska will assist in keeping open house.

Petitions for charters for new lodges are in circulation at Alturas, Modoc county; Sonora, Tuolumne county; Santa Monica, Los Angeles county; Anaheim, Orange county; Hollister, San Benito county, and at several other points in California, and the signs are all favorable for early and successful institutions.

Minnesota gained eighteen lodges last year.

Twenty-eight new lodges have been instituted in Ohio in the past five months.

Supreme Chancellor George B. Shaw has appointed John P. Linton, P. S. C., of Johnstown, Pa., to the vacancy in the board of control of the endowment rank caused by the death of Dr. D. J. Holland.

The Pythian Advocate, of Minneapolis, owing to lack of sufficient patronage, announces the possibility of its suspending publication.

The endowment rank gained 954 members during the quarter ending Oct. 1. Fifty-seven deaths occurred during the quarter, the claims amounting to $123,090. There are at present 22,732 members in the rank, with a reserve fund amounting to $167,580.50.

I. O. O. F.

A Prosperous St. Paul Lodge—An Indiana Prize Winner—Notes.

St. Paul Lodge, No. 2, of St. Paul, Minn., has just paid off the last obligation on its handsome building. The building was commenced in 1875 and cost about $25,000, and today is worth $125,000. In addition to paying off the debt of $20,000 at 9 per cent. interest it has paid on an average of nearly $1,000 a year for relief, etc.

Canton Marion, of Marion, Ind., is the champion prize winning canton in the order. In 1885 it won its first prize, $200, at Indianapolis; in 1886, $500, at Wabash; in 1887, $750, at Findlay, O.; in 1888, $1,900, at Cincinnati, and a free ride to Los Angeles, Cal.; in 1889 it won $500 at Columbus, and in 1890 $1,500 at Chicago, in all $5,280. No wonder the canton is proud of its record.

Maryland, from holding the first position in numbers, has dropped to be the nineteenth, with Kentucky and Nebraska after her.

It is stated that one-fourth of the lodges in New Hampshire own the buildings in which their meetings are held. A lodge in Manchester was the first to dedicate a hall of its own.

Philadelphia has 191 lodges of Odd Fellows—148 subordinates, 37 encampments and 7 Rebekah lodges. The order in that city, as well as throughout Pennsylvania, is in a prosperous and progressive condition.

The Odd Fellows of Philadelphia dedicated a memorial window in the Franklin Avenue Baptist church, of that city, last month.

An exchange says that there are 1,500 brothers in New York city who have been members of the order twenty-one years.

Two new cantons and the revival of an old one in Illinois are the outcome so far of the triennial in Chicago.

South Dakota reports gain in lodge membership, 161; Rebekah, 25; loss in encampment membership, 13.

The I. O. O. F. have nearly 20,000 financial members in Australasia, or an increase of about 3,500 in three years.

The German Odd Fellows' home at Unionport, N. J., has recently come into possession of property valued at $53,000 through a bequest of a brother in New York city, recently deceased.

A. O. U. W.

Membership in Canada—The Relief Call for 1891.

In Canada the membership Nov. 30, 1890, was 21,462; in same month 271 applications for certificates received; first eleven months of 1890, 3,306 certificates issued. The net increase in 1889 was 3,185; cost per capita that year, including dues, $15.

The relief call for the year 1891 will probably be about $1 for each member of the order. This will aggregate about $245,000. The call will be issued under date of Feb. 1.

Missouri is the banner state of the west, being next to New York in membership.

The total gross additions for 1890 thus far reported amount to 4,042. The deaths and suspensions are about 300.

Net gain of membership in November, 2,167.

Members to Dec. 1 in Illinois, 19,541.

Nine St. Louis lodges have formed a consolidated club to defray entertainment and other expenses.

Banner, of St. Louis, initiated about 70 last year, gave $500 in charity, and paid two assessments from general fund.

People's Five Year Benefit Order.

Philadelphia Commandery, No. 144, was instituted recently with over 100 members by Deputy Imperial Commander J. Griffith Howard. This is the first commandery instituted in Pennsylvania, and Philadelphia, No. 144, promises to be one of the largest councils in the order.

The membership of the order at present is about 12,500. It has paid out in sick benefits $90,000; $12,500 has been deposited since the 1st of November, making the total amount now in state treasuries over $105,000.

College of Ancients.

Venerable Collegiate William Emerson Smith died at his home in Berwick, Pa., recently, aged 35 years. Bro. Smith was born at Lehigh Gap, Pa., April 13, 1855. He was a charter member of Susquehanna commandery, K. of M., and became a collegiate at the conclave convened at Berwick, Pa., April 17, 1888. He was an attorney at law by profession, and was well known through that section.

Home Circle.

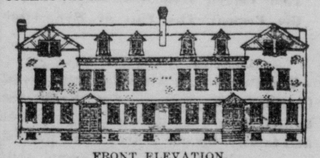
The Home Circle was formed about twelve years since, and there are now sixteen councils in Pennsylvania, with a prospect of two or three more within the next month.

A WOODEN FLAT HOUSE.

It Is Well Lighted, Well Ventilated and Well Built.

[Copyright by American Press Association.]

In nearly every large town or small city there is a great demand for dwellings and apartments which may be obtained for a low rental. Experience has proved that small apartments of from three to six rooms are more readily rented and pay a better percentage upon the investment than any other class of buildings. Too often these apartments are badly planned, with dark rooms and without any means of ventilation. In order to keep the air of the house pure and healthy there must be no damp foundations, no damp walls, no dark and dingy cupboards or corners to confine the air or devitalize it; no filth in

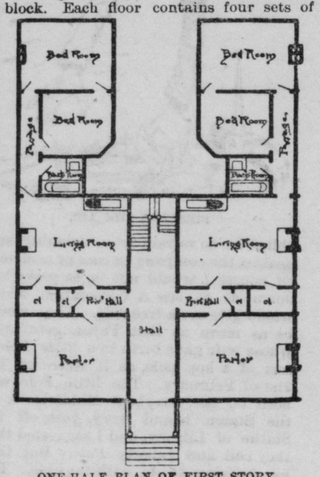


FRONT ELEVATION.

and around the dwelling to pollute it and no overcrowding. There should be cleanliness everywhere, adequate means of ventilation, and plenty of window space to let sufficient light into every room. All refuse matters should from their beginning pass uniformly and continuously away.

In poor neighborhoods there seems to have been no desire or attempt upon the part of the landlord to secure good sanitary arrangements of the plumbing. The water closets especially have been constructed with scanty and ill arranged water service to flush them, or have even been left to only such flushing as the slop water of the house thrown in by hand might give. Many cases have been found where these ill watered and obstructed closets have become the source of epidemics of diphtheria, scarlet fever and other contagious diseases.

The arrangement of the rooms in the apartment shown in these cuts differs from the conventional arrangement of flats. A cellar extends under the entire building, and each set of apartments is provided with a storeroom and cool cellar, with secure doors and locks. The building is designed for the middle of a block. Each floor contains four sets of

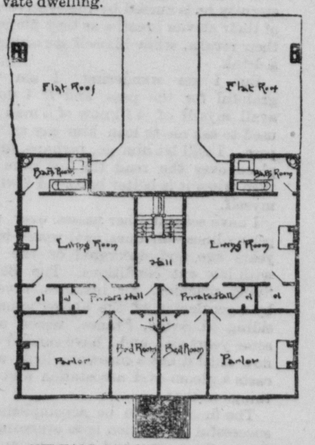


ONE-HALF PLAN OF FIRST STORY.

apartments, with a frontage of 20 feet. There are two main entrances protected by a handsome porch, from which you enter a hall 7 feet in width, with a broad stairway leading to the stairs above. From this main hall open the private halls or vestibules, and closets for each set of apartments.

The parlor, which is also used as a sitting room, opens from this vestibule, as does also the living room, which serves as a kitchen, and is provided with a large closet, which may be used as a pantry. This room is lighted by a large double window in the rear. The bathroom and water closet also receive light and air directly from the outside.

Lastly are two good sized bedrooms with large windows. The passage to the bedrooms is lighted by a headlight over the doors. The parlor has an open fireplace, the kitchen a range set in brick opening, and the bedroom at the back has a chimney, so that a stove may be used if desired. The parlor, living room and bathroom in the upper flats are located directly over those in the first story, with an additional small bedroom, which is entered from the private hall. Three additional rooms are obtained for this series of apartments by carrying the building one story higher, and it thus becomes, as far as light and air are concerned, really a private dwelling.



ONE-HALF PLAN OF SECOND STORY.

Other advantages are obtained by making the bedrooms on the first floor one story in height. The light is not shut off from the rooms in rear of the first story, and in case of fire a ladder to serve as a fire escape can be placed, affording means of descent to the occupants of the top story.

The party walls are filled in between the studding with brick which serves as a deafening and protection against fire. If this building were placed on a hundred foot front, there would be a passage of ten feet at side end of the building, which would greatly improve the sanitary conditions of the whole. This arrangement affords an opportunity for a picturesque and attractive building, whereas, if only two stories in height, its appearance would be too low for its width, and we should have a view of low and squatty flat roofed tenements.

D. W. KING.

A Warning.

Gushington—You are the light of my life!

Alicia—Don't blow so much about me or you'll put me out.—Epoch.

HUMAN NATURE.

If life were not so sad a thing,
Who then could think of being merry!
If God's will would bear altering,
His plans we should not try to vary!
Were we once free from pain and care,
We straight would seek some cross to bear!

If upon love a seal were set,
How many seals would then be broken!
If gentle speech were hard to get,
How many kind words would be spoken!
If heaven were once denied us all,
How we should then to heaven call!
—Mary A. Mason in Youth's Companion.

THE BARBER'S MANIA.

John Rhett, the handsomest young man in the county, he of the raven locks and with the beautiful black mustache that the women adored—John Rhett walked into the barber shop in Yorkville for a shave.

It was a cold day and there were three or four of his friends, besides several tonsorial artists, standing around the stove at the time, but the man who always did his work being idle he walked directly over and threw himself into the comfortable chair.

The barber was a tall, well built young fellow by the name of Henry Casey, whom Rhett had known for a long time. The usual preparatory process was gone through with and then he sharpened his razor and went to work, but he started off in a manner that made Rhett uncomforable from the first. This was due to the unusual and seemingly reckless way in which he handled the razor. There was entirely too much flourish about it to make one feel easy. He would whirl it round in one or two cirles before it touched the face, and then take it off again in the same artistic style. This may have looked very pretty to a spectator, but to the person who formed the center of these concentric circles, Rhett thought it was anything but pleasant. At first he was inclined to think the fellow was drinking. But he soon dismissed this idea, for the work was being done well and skillfully and as no drunken man could do it. Finally he told Casey that he didn't like any such flourishes around his head, and to stop it.

But the only reply he received was the press of the barber's finger against his throat, and a short hissing "keep still."

This made Rhett mad, and he started to express himself very forcibly, but when he looked up at the man who stood drawing the sharp razor over his face his anger gave way to a far more fearful feeling. The words died on his lips and a sudden chill crept over his body.

He had looked into the wild, excited eyes of a maniac.

"Don't you move or say a word; if you do I'll cut your throat," came again in a suppressed whisper, as that sharp, cunning face bent near to his.

"Do you know," said the barber as he kept on with the work; "do you know that this will be your last shave—that I intend to kill you with this same razor the moment I have finished?

"I have long wanted to make the experiment," he continued as he went rapidly on, "just to see how quickly it could be done. Perhaps you think I am crazy, but you are wrong. I only want to do this work in the interest of science. I believe it will prove to be the most painless and quickest of all deaths. If I succeed today, as I expect to do, my method may become the public mode of execution in this country, supplanting the gallows. You see what an honor it will be to have started such a reform in capital punishment. My name will become immortal. There will be none of the suspense attending executions now; none of the terrible scenes at the gallows. You simply take the condemned man in for a shave and before he knows it he is in eternity."

He kept on talking in this rapid, excited way, and kept on shaving.

Rhett heard his friends conversing on the other side of the room, and he turned his head to see if he could tell them of his danger. But it was quickly jerked back in position, and the barber told him if he did that again or tried to get out of the chair it would be the signal for his death. And the wicked gleam of his eye more than his words showed that he was in terrible earnest. Under the circumstances the intended victim thought it best not to move again, and so he laid there as still as death.

But his brain was not idle. It was working with the rapidity of lightning, and well it might.

Rhett had always been regarded as a cool and brave young man; he had proved it on more than one trying occasion. And he determined in this last extremity to be himself and to meet the sharp cunning of the maniac with an equal cunning.

Then commenced a fierce and hidden game between those two—a game in which one knew the prize for him was life, and, if he lost, the profit death.

"Henry," said the young man, and he smiled, though his heart was beating fast, "you shouldn't try to frighten a good customer in that way. You know you wouldn't kill an old friend like me."

"I'll show you, Mr. Rhett," half shrieked the barber, and the gleaming eye grew fiercer and the voice trembled with passion.

Rhett saw that this had only added fuel to the flame, and he began to despair of conciliating the madman.

"Yes," said Casey, and his wild hand grew wilder and the razor pressed harder upon his victim's face; "yes, you must die this very hour for the sake of science. Why, it will be a noble death. You ought to feel honored to perish in such a cause."

The young man was now thoroughly frightened, and he watched for an opportunity to spring from the chair and escape. But he looked in vain. Though the barber occasionally relaxed the stern grip upon his throat, yet he still held him with his glittering eye.

"You see, the criminal will not know that his hour is at hand. The barber will be taken into the jail to give him a shave, and without a fear or tremor, without a single thought of death, he will be hurled into another world. Talk about executing by electricity, but my method will not only be quicker, but more painless."

"Just a stroke like this, and it's all over," and Rhett's heart gave a wild leap, for he thought his end had come.

Casey, however, had only drawn the back of the razor across his throat, but with such force and rapidity that it burned like fire.

The situation was growing desperate. In a minute the barber would be through with his work. With one hand he had Rhett by the hair and with the other was finishing up the job, while his lips kept muttering and his body swayed with excitement. Rhett knew with the next sweep of that infuriated arm he would meet his doom. Whatever he did must be done instantly.

"Well, Henry," he said, as lightly as he could, "sharpen up your razor well before you start, for I don't want any bungling job." For he thought when the barber turned to do this he could leap from the chair and get away.

"It's sharp enough for you, Mr. Rhett," and the madman grew madder as he spoke; "it's sharp enough for you, sir."

He had already finished shaving. Rhett's heart almost stood still.

"Now we'll see if it needs to be sharper," said Casey with a demoniac laugh, and Rhett felt a sharp sting as the keen blade cut the skin on his throat.

"But, Henry," he rapidly ejaculated, "I want you to make a success of this, for it will be a blessing to the world—but if you go on now I tell you it will be a failure."

The razor stopped.

"Why?" asked Casey.

The maniac was interested. Rhett saw that he had gained a point and he knew his life depended upon how he used it. He had touched upon the man's pet mania. It seemed strange to him now that he had not thought of it before.

"You will make a failure," he continued, "because you have told me all about it, and I have already suffered as much suspense as the criminal on the gallows. Besides, when I feel the razor giving me the fatal wound I will shriek out in agony, and the people will say that I suffered a terrible death. They will not believe you then that it would be the most painless mode of execution. So you see, Henry, you would defeat the very object you are trying to accomplish."

The barber withdrew the razor and held it motionless in his hand. Rhett breathed easier and became eloquent on the subject of the experiment.

"Now, the next man you shave, Henry, don't say a word to him on the subject, but all at once, in the twinkling of an eye, put him out. And I believe you will become a greater man than the inventor of the guillotine."

"Well, Mr. Rhett, I believe you are right about it," and he began to close the razor.

The mania was wearing off, and in its stead there came a playful and mischievous humor.

Patting his customer under the chin, "Ah, Mr. Rhett," he said, "you would look so much better without your mustache. Now, don't you want me to take it off for you?"

Afraid to cross him in his humor, Rhrett replied, though it almost broke his heart to say it:

"Why, certainly, Henry, if you think it will look better."

On went the lather, and in another minute the beautiful silken strands were no more than the withered leaves of the forest.

"Now, Mr. Rhett, if you had your hair clipped you would look splendid. Don't you want me to take it off?"

"Of course, Henry, clip it," came from those anguished lips. He was willing to say or do anything to get that razor back into its case.

So the clippers were brought out and in less than two minutes he was slicker than a new born rat.

But if his head was light his heart was too, when he arose from the chair, and never in all his life did he feel so willing and happy to pay for a shave and hair cut.

Of course everybody laughed at him when he went out on the street, and the wind blew cold about his head. To his friends, when they gathered around him, he told his harrowing experience, and he was still as pale as a ghost.

A committee forthwith waited on the barber, but they did not find anything in his words or actions to denote insanity. So some believed the story and some didn't—and the barber kept on shaving.

But never again did he put his razor upon the face of John Rhett.—W. M. Hobby in Atlanta Constitution.

A Plea for Indifference.

A little indifference to one's self, to one's food, one's personal appearance, clothes, and even one's mental and moral condition, is a wonderful aid in life. When I refer to indifference to one's moral condition I do not, of course, wish to be an advocate of license; but I do protest that it is well, having done one's duty to the best of one's ability, to await the issue with tranquility.—All the Year Round.

The Earliest Lens.

The earliest known lens is one made of rock crystal, unearthed by Layard at Nineveh. This lens, the age of which is to be measured by thousands of years, now lies in the British Museum, with its surface as bright as when it left the maker's hands. By the side of it are very recent specimens of lens which have been ruined by exposure to London's fogs and smoke.—St. Louis Republic.

Cream of tartar is the tartaric acid of grapes, and may be used in water with sugar as a substitute for grape juice. It is the substitution of mineral acid for those of fruits and vegetables that is so injurious to health; for instance, sulphuric acid in wine and vinegar for the natural fruit acid.

After fifty-nine years of labor Barthelemy Saint Hilare has finished his translation of "Aristotle," a work in thirty-five volumes.

HUNTING THE WILY DUCK

A SPORT OF SPRING TIME THAT HAS MANY ATTRACTIONS.

How President Harrison Made Things Warm for the Red Heads and Bald Pates of Maryland—Some Timely Pointers on Boats and Guns.

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THE recent duck shooting excursion of President Harrison can hardly fail to renew the protest of western lovers of the sport who are less fortunate than their eastern brethren. The lenity of the game laws in certain states of the Atlantic coast allows in the spring months of March and April a short, open season. There is, however, a good reason for this apparent favoritism, and that is the superior protection game birds are afforded in the preserves of the east. Another reason, too, is that which nature provides in giving her hospitality to the birds in Maryland and North Carolina more lavishly than in western coverts. There the shooting can, perforce, endure only from the first of September till the chill breath of winter closes the ponds and drives the birds to sedge grass new.

The Benjies Ducking club, of Maryland, which entertained the president, has a location which, next to Currituck, in North Carolina, is the most famous for duck, and one where the birds seem to exist in their original abundance. The club has taken stringent measures to protect its game, and all the adjoining lowlands and marshes haunted by ducks have been bought up. The Benjies club, too, has been noted for its exclusiveness, and not often are visitors permitted to shoot from a blind. The result of this restriction is shown in the fact that on his first day out President Harrison walked back to the club house with six red head duck as his share of the killing. The total shooting of the day was as follows: Twelve red heads, two black heads and a bald pate. Not a bad record for the first shooting of the early season. Later, of course, the record will be multiplied by six for each gun, and in September a hundred ducks a day for each sportsman and his gunner is no unusual average. The ducks this spring are all the best kind, well fed and fat, and while the president remained such a thing as a poor duck was unknown.

The firing closed at 5:20 p. m., for the law wisely forbids shooting before sunrise or after sunset, and E. S. Clark, president of the club, sees that the law is enforced, well knowing that one gun fired after sunset is more injurious than twenty during the day. Hence the red heads and canvasbacks of Benjies seem to increase rather than diminish.

THE PRESIDENTIAL SPOILS.

What is said of Benjies applies equally well to the grounds of numerous other shooting clubs as far south as the Palmer's island marshes, which, for lack of transportation, may be called the ultima thule of duck shooting. The Currituck and Palmer's island clubs own or control immense tracts of land, and though they are the most favored the clubs north of them also possess good duck.

The ordinary boat in use at all of them is the small, light, flat bottomed Delaware rail boat. It is provided with a pair of oars working on pins that fit into outriggers, and with a long setting pole, which ends in a bent wire like a two pronged pitchfork, to catch against the reeds in poling. The thwarts offer rests for the guns, and the ammunition box is stowed away in the bottom. Nowadays a breechloader is almost exclusively used, for many birds are crippled and require a second shot before they escape into the thick weeds, where they can be retrieved seldom, if ever.

The blind or battery which is used for shooting from the ducking shores of the eastern coasts is set variously, according to the variety of duck one wishes to snare. Young or inexperienced gunners prefer points projecting far out into the open water, but they are especially unsuited to marsh ducks, and even canvasbacks, the most fearless of all, seem to give a wide berth to such spots. Under the lee of a bank is the best point for the black ducks, mallards and especially widgeons. Then, if the stools are placed to one side of the stand, quartering the wind as it were, the birds are likely to come on without much suspicion, and they will get within gunshot even if they do not pass completely over the stools.

That operation of arranging the stools so that the birds will "come right" is what bothers all of us. Many men who consider themselves expert wild fowlers err here. It involves so many questions—the position of the sun, the way of the wind, the cover, and then the nature of the species of duck that are flying. Valuable time is never lost by scanning attentively the movements of the flock, and deliberately selecting the best place.

WILLIS STEELL.

ALL AROUND THE HOUSE.

Lamp Shades of All Kinds—Fluted, Gathered or Puffed, Crumpled and Crushed.

Silk shades of all descriptions, fluted, gathered, puffed or plain, with or without lace, and generally with a profusion of ribbon bows, are still extensively used. The crushed and crumpled paper, however, seems to be much in vogue, and certainly produces a charming effect. The plain ones, merely plaited, puffed at the top into a huge kind of ruff and tied with soft silk sash ribbon, either as a match or a contrast, are very easily made at home, and instructions or a few hints necessary for their manufacture will readily be given wherever the paper is bought. Care must be taken, however, to bend back the ruff at the top, so that it does not catch too much heat from the chimney, or the result will be a conflagration.

The paper shades are also made in different colors, and there is a new graduated shade which is very effective. These simple makes have been improved upon quite lately, and the most dainty paper shades are now to be seen, tempting to a degree—some, for instance, being one mass of yellow single poppies all sloping downward, with their slender and delicate centers so fine that they only give the palest green mixture to the whole. These are also made in red and in blue to represent bluebells, the latter being much less effective and rather trying to the best complexions. Another make is of graduated colored paper cut into the shape of leaves, representing autumn foliage in its variegated hues; further a shade of crushed rose leaves, the rosebuds and green standing up to form the ruche round the tops. For these the wire frames are so made that there is no danger from the heat of the lamp. Candle shades are all made to match, and bows of ribbon are the order of the day.

To Clean and Remove Stains from Silver.

For the ordinary purposes of cleaning silver one of the best materials is a thin paste of two parts of alcohol to one of ammonia, with enough whiting to make a liquidlike cream. This should be rubbed or painted over the silver and allowed to stand till dry. If the paste is then brushed off with a very fine brush the silver will appear bright and clear.

In cleaning silver there are but two things to be removed, dirt and the sulphide of silver, which appears as a coating on articles exposed to the air, and is especially noticeable on spoons that come in contact with yolk of egg. In the foregoing preparation the alcohol and ammonia dissolve all dirt and sulphide and the whiting removes them. The whiting must be soft and free from grit.

It is difficult to remove ink stains from the silver inkstands, penholders, paper weights and other articles of the writing table, for which this metal is now so much used. Where ordinary means fail it has been recommended to make a little chloride of lime into a paste with water and rub upon the stains, which will quickly disappear.

Candied Ginger.

Make a sirup of one pound of granulated sugar and a large cup of water. Place over the fire, let come to a boil and skim. Cut a quarter of a pound of ginger root into small pieces, and put in some water to boil for an hour; drain off the water, pour some of the sirup over, enough to cover, and let boil an hour and a half. If the sirup cooks away add more when the ginger is tender, take up, drain on a sieve, let cool and dust with granulated sugar; dip again in the thick sirup, set aside to cool, and when cold roll in sugar again. The sirup should be boiled until it will crystallize the ginger.

Chicken Cream Soup.

Three pints of the water in which a chicken has been boiled, with all fat removed, one pint of rich cream, four eggs, one cupful of bread crumbs, salt, pepper and celery salt. Heat the water to the boiling point. Boil the eggs for twenty-five minutes and mash the yolks with the bread crumbs, which should be softened in a little milk. Heat the cream to near boiling, stir it gradually into the eggs and crumbs, pour the mixture into the chicken water and boil five minutes. Season to taste with salt, pepper and celery salt and a little onion, if preferred.

Calf's Liver Cooked in Choice Fashion.

Have one pound of calf's liver cut into very thin slices; cover it with hot water, heated in the chafing dish; drain, wipe it dry, put two ounces of butter in the chafing dish, add a teaspoonful of onion juice. When the butter is hot put in the liver, cover the chafing dish, cook about five minutes, turning the liver once or twice. Season and serve.

Egg-Nog.

Six eggs, half a pound of sugar, half a pint of brandy or whisky, three pints of cream whipped to a froth. Beat the yolks of the eggs and the sugar together until it is a froth; add the brandy or whisky, then the whites of the eggs beaten to a stiff froth, and last of all the whipped cream.

A Tempting Hot Dish for Luncheon.

Oysters baked with crackers make an appetizing hot dish for luncheon on a winter's day. Split the crackers and lay one-half in the baking pan, fill each with oysters, season with salt, pepper and butter, and lay the remaining halves on top. Bake and serve hot.

A Decorated Flower Tub.

The beauty of handsome ferns, cacti and large foliage plants of various kinds is often marred by the unattractive way in which they are potted, plain wooden tubs painted a glaring red or green being generally used for this purpose. These wooden tubs can, however, be easily made more harmonious and effective.

OUTLINE DESIGN FOR A FLOWER TUB.

Our cut shows a large tub decorated with a simple outline design painted in black on a light brown surface. The design also looks well on a pale, soft green tint.

A Quickly Made Cake.

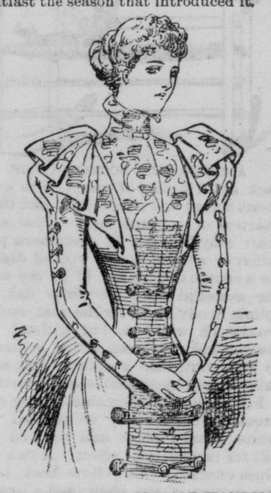
Two cupfuls of sugar, two of flour, six tablespoonfuls of butter, two of milk, six eggs, one teaspoonful of saleratus, two of cream of tartar, some lemon peel. Bake in shallow pans in a quick oven.

WHAT SHALL WE WEAR?

THE VERY LATEST FASHIONS ILLUSTRATED AND DESCRIBED.

The Popularity of Cloth Gowns Which Have Appeared for Evening Wear—A Stylish Day Toilet of Black Cloth with Brocade Waistcoat.

Cloth dresses are just now exceedingly popular. While formerly cloth was employed only for street dresses, this fabric at the present time furnishes many of the fashionable afternoon gowns, and there are evening gowns of cloth in pale tints. The desirability of cloth as a fabric for street and traveling dresses is apparent, but cloth in evening toilets is certainly incongruous, and the fashion will hardly outlast the season that introduced it.



CLOTH GOWN WITH BROCADE WAISTCOAT.

A handsome day toilet is perfect in its way, and our lady readers will agree that few dresses are more distinguished in appearance than is the one shown in the cut. This is in black cloth. The bodice has a waistcoat and full bretelles of terra cotta brocade. The sleeves are slashed from the shoulder to the wrist with similar brocade, and fastened across with silk cords and buttons. The lower part of the bodice and front of the skirt are arranged in the same fashion. Attention is called to the unique collar of this gown, as well as to the charming arrangement of the coiffure.

Dress Sleeves.

Along with other useful hints to home dressmakers, Harper's Bazar has the following to say about dress sleeves:

Sleeves are moderately full and very long, and are made over a fitted lining. Most of the shapes now used are in one piece, some of them having a second seam below the elbow, while others have their fullness held in two small plaits on the under side, meeting at the bend of the arm. A sleeve of moderate fullness is cut five inches longer than its lining to give height to the shoulders. Another sleeve with a single seam is bias and much wider than the lining; a cluster of plaits is taken on the outside of the arm below the elbow to make it narrower, and the lower end is lapped and has buttons set in a row down its length, giving the effect of a cuff. Very long sleeves are rounded on the end to curve along the back of the hand or to flare slightly, with the inside cut straight and reaching only to the hand. A narrow passementerie trims such sleeves. Other sleeves, cut straight around the wrist, have merely a band of velvet or silk around them, the edge finished with a ruffle of lace or of chiffon muslin, or it may be of ribbon, falling low on the hand.

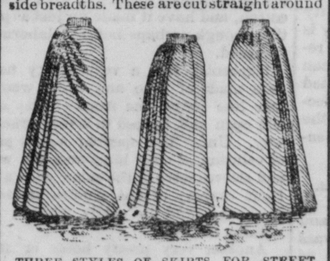
Fashions in Handkerchiefs.

Men are advised as follows in Sartorial Art Journal:

Don't wear a silk handkerchief unless you wish to be considered out of line with correct dress. This is a little thing apparently, and yet it is a point always noted by the critical observer. The latest in handkerchiefs are all of fine linen cambric. Some have narrow colored borders of the most delicate tints, pink rose being the favorite, while others show the most delicate of embroideries just inside the stitch line; but none are gaudy. Silk is utterly common, and is not shown by the best furnishers unless called for.

Dress Skirts.

In dress corsages the variety is extreme. The skirts, on the contrary, especially those designed for street wear, are fashioned closely after one model. The foundation to these walking skirts are cut so as to take out all fullness at the top of the front and side breadths. These are cut straight around



THREE STYLES OF SKIRTS FOR STREET DRESSES.

at the bottom when it is desired that the skirt shall clear the ground; where the back breadth is to touch the floor it is left a little longer than the sides, and is rounded like a little train. Many of the skirts to cloth dresses measure only about three yards in width at the bottom.

In the annexed cut are shown three styles of skirts suitable for walking dresses.

The Newest Jackets.

Many of the new jackets are three-quarter length, and all have the high sleeve. Many of the new sealskins have Astrakhan waistcoats, which are also introduced into some of the cloth coats. A few of the new cloths for jackets display the same filmy rings as the vicuna formerly did for dresses. A mixture of gray and black is fashionable, and gray Astrakhan is much worn. Some red jackets are made with sleeves covered with black embroidery.

Fashionable Colors.

Blue is the favorite in color for the coming months. There are several shades competing for the front place in popular favor. Of these the two running best—almost neck and neck in fact—are our old friend, despised of the æsthete and scorned of the artist, royal blue, and that more subtle shade known as Prussian blue. Fashion has sought the former out in its day of dejection, and has decided to introduce it despite of prejudice.

PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.

Remarkable Work at Koch's Institute in Way of a Cure for Diphtheria.

A paper by Behring and Kitasato, two well known biologists, who for a long time have been working in Dr. Koch's Hygienic institute, is attracting great attention in Berlin. A writer in Nature, commenting upon this preliminary statement of their achievements, which first appeared in a German journal, says that they have not only succeeded in producing immunity against diphtheria and tetanus, but also in curing animals already infected by these diseases.

Their results are to a great extent self explanatory, and there is every reason to expect that the same method will be found to be applicable to other infectious diseases. The most remarkable part of their discovery is the fact that the blood of an animal that has been made immune against diphtheria possesses the extraordinary power of destroying the poison formed by the microbe of this disease. This power is also possessed by the serum of such an immune animal, which serum can therefore be used as a curative means on other animals that are suffering from diphtheria. The same statement holds good for tetanus.

The method by which, in the first case, they produced immunity against tetanus and diphtheria is not described. But among important points established by their experiments are:

First—That the blood of rabbits which have been made immune against tetanus can destroy the tetanus poison.

Second—This character can be shown to be possessed by the blood both before and after it has left the vessels, and in the cell-free blood serum obtained from it.

Third—This character is of so permanent a nature that it is still manifested by such serum after it has been injected into other animals; consequently, by transfusion of such blood or serum, important therapeutic actions can be obtained.

Fourth—This power of destroying the tetanus poison is absent from the blood of such animals as are not immune against tetanus, and after such animals have been killed by the tetanus poison it can be shown to be present in their blood tissues.

The authors close their paper by pointing out the possibility that their method of curing tetanus and diphtheria, which they have used with such brilliant results on animals so highly susceptible to these diseases as mice and rabbits, may also be used for the far less susceptible hospital patient.

Carbonate of Lime for Tumors.

An English medical journal is credited with the statement of a physician's twenty years' experience in the use of carbonate of lime, in the form of calcined oyster shells, as a means of arresting the growth of cancerous tumors—the result attained having been extremely satisfactory. Reference is made to several cases in which a persevering use of calcined shell powder arrested the growth and pain in tumors undoubtedly of a cancerous character, and the persistent trial of the remedy is urged in all cases where the nature of the affection is easily recognized. It is affirmed that it can do no possible harm, and an advantage of the treatment is that it may be readily prepared at home by baking oyster shells in an oven and then scraping off the calcined white lining of the concave shell; the substance thus obtained is to be reduced to powder, and as much as will lie on a silver quarter taken once or twice a day in a little warm water or tea.

A Galvanic Current Against Bacteria.

The weapon used by two French biologists, M. Apostoli and Laquerriere, against all diseases caused by bacteria is none other than a constant galvanic current of a low degree of intensity. They claim that remarkable practical results have been accomplished by this simple method, and that the current itself does not destroy the germs, but that their extinction is due to the disengagement of acid and oxygen by the current.

Effect of Tight Collars on the Eyesight

In a report from the Breslau, Ophthalmic university the director says that in 300 cases which have come under his notice the affection of the eyesight complained of has been caused by wearing tight collars. The pressure on the veins of the neck, he says, disturbs the circulation of the blood to the head.

Dr. Koch's Diet.

The regimen which the famous Dr. Koch is said to live and work upon is a breakfast of thick, starchy soup made of flour, and a dinner at 2 o'clock, beginning with pudding and including besides that simply soup and roast meat. Coffee he does not indulge in.

SOCIAL ETIQUETTE.

Useful Points For People in Search of Good Form and Polish.

Small points of etiquette which "the books" seldom mention are constantly cropping up to disturb the mind of the rural dweller and the novice in city life. Harper's Bazar aids some of its troubled correspondents with brief replies to queries on these matters, from which the following practical items are gleaned:

A card to an ordinary reception does not require an acceptance. An invitation formally requesting "the pleasure of your company" does require an answer. The cards left at an affair do not lessen the obligation of a call. You should at least leave a card upon the person before inviting her to your reception. It is polite to include your friend's guest.

There is no settled rule in the matter but mourning dress for a parent is usually worn a year. Heavy black may be lightened in six months, and concerts and small entertainments are then attended.

A groom furnishes nothing but gloves, ties and, if he so wish, favors for the ushers, and of course the bride's bouquet. There is no objection to your going about after your invitations are out—that idea is a past one.

Yes, give your hand to your hostess on leaving. "Hand shaking" is a much mismanaged art. Do as little of it as need be, and do that little quietly, and not as if you were about to perform a trapeze act.

It is not obligatory, the "making a wedding present." Do not take a man's arm unless offered. Show him where to place his hat and coat, but do not take them yourself.

A married lady's calling cards bear her husband's name, as Mrs. Henry J. Smith. She uses her own name or initials in signing letters.

Return your first call within two weeks; if you do not wish to continue the acquaintance, simply leave a card.

It is becoming quite customary for a widow to retain her husband's name on her calling cards.

Precede the lady in leaving the train, thus guarding against any possible accident to her.

A divorced woman who takes her maiden name again retains the title of Mrs.

THE CURIOSITY SHOP.

How Medicine Got Mixed Up with the Planets Three Hundred Years Ago.

Medicine some three hundred years ago appears to have gotten itself unaccountably mixed up with the planets and signs of the zodiac. Saturn, for instance, and the seventh, eighth and ninth signs of the zodiac influence pale people with dark hair and "honey colored complexions," and they also govern certain plants, which therefore were held to act in sympathy with or antipathy to the complaints to which such persons are liable. Venus and Mercury belonged more especially to the feminine world, and each planet ruled the first and eighth hours of a day in the week.

Cures were effected by waters and ointments prepared from various plants, care being taken to gather them when their planet was in the ascendant. The flesh, fat and bones of certain animals were also employed; human skulls, gold, coral, ivory and pearls were reduced to powder and considered valuable medicines. They were at any rate costly.

Here is a prescription for "a discontented lady," which any such may try: "Take the whites of two egge, a spoonful of sugar candy, two spoonfulls of redd rose water, and beat all together, and drinke in the morning nigh to the heart, and in the afternoon by 4 o'clock."

One Nicholas Culpepper published a book which contained a full list of all the herbs in use at that time, together with the planets which govern them. It is rather difficult to understand why certain herbs are assigned to one planet rather than to another, and Mr. Culpepper's reason for calling wormwood a plant of Mars—viz., that it grows near blacksmiths' shops—does not help one much. Robert Turner, doctor of physick, wrote about the same time "The Little World; or, Body of Man." He divided the body into eleven members and two superfluities, the latter being the hair and nails. His theories are also considerably mixed up with astrology.

Between the Devil and the Deep Sea.

The meaning of the phrase "Between the devil and the deep sea" is apparent to be between dangers of equal magnitude. But the real origin of the phrase is not easily found. Inter-Ocean says that the first use of the expression it can find in literature is in a work printed in London in 1637, entitled "Expedition with Mackay's Regiment," by Col. Monroe. This regiment was with the army of Gustavus Adolphus, and was engaged in battle with the Austrians. The Swedish gunners did not elevate their guns properly, so their shot fell into the ranks of their allies. The Scottish regiment, therefore, with the enemy on one side, and on the other side the blundering gunners of the Swedes, was, says the historian, "between the devil and the deep sea." But the phrase was probably an old one at that time, and may even go back to the time of the Hebrew exodus, when the Israelites had the Red sea in front and Pharaoh and his army behind them.

The Forests of the United States.

In a paper read before the American Forestry association the following statements were made:

The forests of the United States, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the frontiers of Mexico to those of Canada, cover 450,000,000 acres. The annual cutting over of 25,000,000 acres gives on an average 4,800,000,000 cubic feet of lumber. The railroads use, in addition, 500,000,000 feet; the mines 150,000,000; fences consume 500,000,000; 150,000,000 feet are exported, while 18,000,000,000 feet are consumed as fuel. The whole forms the enormous total of 24,000,000,000 feet, of an approximate value of $4,000,000,000—that is to say, more than the total value of the crop of wheat, rye, oats, potatoes, cotton and tobacco produced in the United States, and 33 per cent. more than the value of all exportations of every kind from the entire country.

Facts and Incidents.

An "incident" (from the Latin incidere, to fall upon) is something that happens upon another thing, though not necessarily connected with it. If a rainbow should break forth while a man was being murdered, that appearance would be an "incident" of the murder, but have no essential connection with it. Should a fire burn a building to the ground, that would be a fact, though the papers might speak of it as an "incident." If a woman should jump from the burning building the reporter might properly describe that as an "incident" of the fire.

Oldest Portrait of Christ.

The oldest extant portrait of Christ is thought by many to be a painting in the Catacombs of Calistus, in Rome. It is believed to date from the Second century. It represents Christ, as do the pictures of today, with long, oval face, bearded, with long brown hair. It is highly idealized. The Gnostics had "images of Christ" as early as the Second century, and Rochette, in his "Types de l'Art," says that the cast of features belonging to the best portraits of Christ was derived from the Gnostic artists.

Origin of the Word "Sucker."

Among other stories told about the origin of the word "sucker" is the following:

The word "sucker" originated at the Galena mines in Illinois in the fall of 1822, at a time when there was a great exodus. A large returning party, while boarding a steamer at the Galena wharf, was asked, 'Wher' ye goin'?" "To hum," was the reply. "Well," was the rejoinder of an old miner, "ye put me in mind of suckers; they do go up the river in the spring, spawn and all return down ag'in in the fall."

The Titles of "Excellency" and "Honor

The title of "excellency" is applied, by courtesy, to the president of the United States, the governors of the separate states and the United States ministers to foreign countries. "Honorable" is the title similarly applied to the vice president of the United States, members of the cabinet, members of congress, heads of departments, assistant secretaries, members of state legislatures, judges and sometimes mayors of cities.

The Total Number of Stars.

The total number of stars, of which some knowledge may be obtained by the optical appliances now available, according to Professor Lockyer, is from 40,000,000 to 50,000,000. Of these only about 6,000 are visible to the naked eye, equally divided between the two hemispheres.

Welsh Rarebit.

Welsh rarebit is a very tempting thing at this season, and a good one can be made with a half pound of grated or crumbed cheese, half a teacupful of cream, two well beaten eggs, a tablespoonful of butter, a tablespoonful of mustard, half a teaspoonful of salt, a pinch of cayenne. Put the cheese in a dish over boiling water and stir until it melts, then add the other ingredients, keeping all very smooth. Spread the mixture over slices of nicely browned toast and serve.

MORE ABOUT PRICES.

EFFECT OF THE M'KINLEY BILL ON WHAT WE BUY AND SELL.

The Higher the Duty the Lower the Price—Taking Away the Tariff in Whole or in Part Does Not Lower the Price in Proportion, if at All.

Every student of the tariff question should keep an eye out to observe carefully the effects of the new bill. One feature in its operation is becoming prominent, which has a vital significance in the tariff controversy. That feature is the noticeable decline in the price of foreign goods. When the Free-trader insists that the tariff is a tax he assumes that, with the removal of the duty, the consumer could buy the "taxed" article cheaper by just the amount of tariff on it. The unsoundness of this assumption is just now being practically illustrated under the McKinley bill.

Custom house officers report a decided falling off in the valuation of imports, particularly in the classes, like cutlery and worsted, on which duties were most largely increased. This result proves that it is the existence of the tariff which, in part at least, causes the low price of foreign goods. It follows, therefore, that prices of foreign merchandise would go up if the tariff were removed. Consequently the consumer would not buy his goods at the present low foreign price.

That prices would rise abroad with the removal of the tariff was proved by the removal of the duty on coffee, which hardly declined in this country when made free. The same phenomenon is now seen in the price of sugar, now made free by the McKinley bill. The Free-Trade Philadelphia Record of Feb. 10 contained a long article announcing in bold headlines that the "price of sugar rises" and that "the removal of the duty acts as a boomerang." It goes on to tell of how the people expected to get the full benefit of the removal of the sugar duties, and adds:

Meantime the foreign producers and dealers in raw sugars, realizing the prospect for an enlarged consumption of sugars at relatively low prices in this country, and knowing what was going on in the United States sugar markets, proceeded to anticipate the effect of the demand by putting up prices.

Now this is just the point to which we wish to call The Record's attention. If the consumer does not get the benefit of the removal of sugar duties, he certainly would not in case woolens, for example, were made free. We depend almost entirely upon foreign countries for our sugar, and the annual import may be almost regarded as a fixed quantity. It is not likely that free sugar will materially increase our purchases from abroad, for the increased domestic production under the new bounty system will probably more than counterbalance any increase in consumption which may follow lower prices. Yet The Record says that the price of sugar goes up as soon as it is made free.

Woolens would have much greater cause to advance in price if they were made free, or if the duty were materially reduced. Our own woolen mills, protected by the tariff, supply the greater part of the domestic demand. If the tariff wall were thrown down there would immediately follow an immense expansion in the demand upon foreign manufacturers for woolens. A great advance in prices abroad must be the result. The consumer would not buy his clothing at present foreign prices. What then becomes of the Free-trade's tariff tax?

This argument is fortified at one end by the decrease in the price of foreign cutlery concurrently with a higher tariff on it, and at the other end by The Record's assertion that the fall in the price of sugar will not equal the duty which is to be abolished. These cold, hard facts stare the "reformer" in the face, and flatly contradict his tariff tax theory.

Growth of Beet Sugar Production.

Now that the United States seem to be started on the direct road to supplying their own consumption of sugar under the beneficent influence of the new tariff bill, it may be interesting to note that beet sugar making is by no means a new industry with our people. Willetts & Gray's Statistical thus summarizes the production of beet sugar in the United States since 1830:

1830—A few hundred pounds.
1831 to 1837—None.
1838-39—1,300 pounds.
1840 to 1862—None.
1863 to 1871—Average, 400 tons a year.
1872—500 tons.
1873—700 tons.
1874 to 1877—Under 100 tons a year.
1878—200 tons.
1879—1,200 tons.
1880—500 tons.
1881-82—Less than 500 tons.
1883—335 tons.
1884—953 tons.
1885—600 tons.
1886—800 tons.
1887—255 tons.
1888—1,910 tons.
1889—2,600 tons.
1890—Estimated, 10,000 tons.

British Gold.

Our Free-trade friends pretend great indignation whenever "British gold" is mentioned in connection with the propaganda of "Tariff reform." Perhaps the following cablegram may throw some light on the subject:

[Dunlap's Special Cable Dispatch.]

LONDON, Feb. 9.—A curious libel case has just been before the law courts in Sweden. It appears that a Swedish newspaper, Motala Posten, accused certain persons of high social position, one being the late general director of customs and another the present lord lieutenant of the county of Stockholm, with having received subsidies from the Cobden club amounting to £12,000 for carrying on a Free-trade agitation in their country.

The court dismissed the libel, the writer pleading that all the statements were true, and claiming that Prince Bismarck had been able, through the German embassy in London, to obtain a copy of the club's secret accounts, and these accounts fully bore out the statements that had been made.

The writer of the article received his information in such a way that there could be no question about its authenticity, and he further alleged that these secret accounts would be very soon published in Berlin.

If $60,000 was sent to "educate" Sweden, what amount has been sent to "educate" the United States?

INTERNAL COMMERCE.

Our Immense Domestic Trade and Home Unrivaled Market.

One or two comparisons will convey some idea of our stupendous internal commerce. The tonnage which passed through the Detroit river alone during the 234 days of navigation in 1889 exceeded by 2,468,127 tons the entire British and foreign tonnage which entered and cleared at London and Liverpool that year in the foreign and coastwise trade.

The freight which passed through the St. Mary's Falls canal in 1890 exceeded by 2,257,876 tons the entire tonnage of all nations which passed through the Suez canal in 1889.

The freight carried on railroads of the United States in 1890 exceeded by over 36,000,000 tons the aggregate carried on all the railroads of Great Britain, Germany, France and Russia in 1889.

Commodities are interchanged among our own people with greater facility and at cheaper rates, distance being considered, than in any other country on earth.

The increase of national wealth and prosperity, largely due to this system of Protection to our home markets and domestic trade and to the generous development of these instrumentalities of commerce, has become the marvel of the world. Take a few comparisons based upon the United States census of 1880, and upon figures furnished by Mr. Mulhall, the English statistician.

In manufactures we exceed Great Britain in 1880 by $1,579,570,191, France by $2,115,000,000, and Germany by $2,305,000,000.

In products of agriculture we excelled Great Britain by $1,425,000,000, France by $625,000,000, and Germany by $925,000,000.

Our earnings or income for 1880 from commerce, agriculture, mining, manufactures, the carrying trade and banking exceeded those of Great Britain from the same sources by $1,250,000,000, France by $2,395,000,000, and Germany by $2,775,000,000.

In 1880 our home markets consumed about $10,000,000 worth of our own products, an amount equal to the entire accumulated wealth of Spain, three times the increase of wealth in Great Britain for ten years, and seven times the increase of France for the same period. Our home markets that year absorbed five times as much of our manufactured products as Great Britain exported of hers to all the markets of the world.—From Secretary Windom's last Speech.

Plate Glass and the Tariff.

In the year 1873 Mr. De Pauw, of New Albany, Ind., started the first plate glass works in this country. Possessed of a long purse and indomitable will, Mr. De Pauw sank, it is estimated, over a million dollars before he succeeded in placing the industry on a remunerative basis. Another enterprise in the same line was not long afterward begun at Crystal City, Mo., near St. Louis, which also exhausted the resources of three or four stock companies. One of the great aids to the plate glass industry was the imposition of the present duty. Before this tariff was placed the representatives of the foreign companies invariably shaded the prices a little below what the American manufacturer could afford to sell for. But with the foreign product barred out by a formidable duty the American industry commenced to thrive. Improved processes and labor saving inventions speedily reduced the cost of manufacture.

The first plate glass made at New Albany in 1873 cost $2.50 per square foot. Today the price averages from seventy-five to ninety cents. Fifteen years ago of the total amount consumed 5 per cent. only was American. Five years later the percentage had crept up to 30. Three years ago 70 per cent. represented the standing of American plate glass, and in the last two years the importation of plate glass for glazing has entirely ceased. There is a considerable amount of plate glass still imported for silvering, but it is confidently expected that this will soon stop. Plates for silvering must be of the finest quality, requiring careful selection.

The demand on the American establishments has been so urgent that it has been found impossible to select from stock plates for silvering. The quality of plate glass made in this country is said to be fully up to the standard required for mirrors, and when American manufacturers shall have accumulated stocks large enough to permit of selection for silvering, it is supposed that the importation of plate glass will cease entirely.—Chicago Economist.

Farmers Vote for the McKinley Bill.

The New England Homestead, of Springfield, Mass., and The Farm and Home, of Chicago, have made a canvass among the farmers for the purpose of obtaining their views upon the new tariff bill and reciprocity. The result is most gratifying to Protectionists. There were 110,000 responses to the question Will the new tariff help American farmers as a whole? as follows:

	Yes.	No.
New England	20,879	9,408
Middle states	18,437	12,651
Central states	10,812	9,283
Northwest	1,405	901
Western	3,773	3,533
Pacific	356	116
South	1,596	3,241
Totals	57,258	39,133

Evidently farmers are not yet convinced that they are the poor Tariff oppressed fellows of the Free-trade "reformer's" fancy.

Growth of Our Protected Shipping.

The contrast between the protected and the unprotected branches of our shipping is brought out in a recent bulletin from the census office on the "floating equipment on the great lakes." While our foreign commerce has languished for want of Protection the coasting tonnage has rapidly grown. In 1886 the net tonnage on the lakes was 634,652; in 1890 it had reached 826,360, an increase of 191,708 tons. The estimated value of these vessels in 1886 was $30,597,450, and in 1890 the aggregate valuation was $58,128,500, an increase compared with 1886 of $27,531,050, or 89.98 per cent. in five years.

A COMFORTABLE CHAIR.

Emma Moffett Tyng Writes of a Home-like Contrivance.

An agreeable change from the little sofa or settee so frequently found by the fireside in the modern home is a tete-a-tete or double piazza rocking chair. They can be bought in the cities for a very few dollars, and are known as Shaker chairs, of wicker work. They have the simple form of an ordinary rocker, with arms, three slats at the

A TETE-A-TETE ROCKING CHAIR.

back and two sets of rungs, with a seat about a yard and a half long and three-quarters of a yard deep. This same chair may be made on a southern plantation or a farm in any wooded district for a couple of dollars. If in the south the material may be white oak, the splints firmly laced for the seat, and the woodwork well cut, but without that mechanical exactness which is too apt to give furniture a shoppy look, something most objectionable and inartistic.

For use at a comfortable sitting room fireside the chair may be painted with white enamel paint and touched with gilt for more jaunty effect. A rich blue plush cushion, with yellow back, set at one corner of the chair, and a hop bag or a sachet pillow suspended from the other, covered with gay silk and tied about with a fresh ribbon, and the warm resting seat is cosy enough in the added comforts.

A cushion may also be fashioned to fit the seat of the chair, and covered with pretty cretonne or India silk in dull brown tinted stuff, or something in blue may be used, bound about the edge with a gold colored cord. Several small feather cushions in covers of varied hues of bright India silk may form a nest on one side of the chair, or a chair back cushion extending across the entire back of the chair may be made of feathers and covered to match the seat cushion. It can be fastened to the back of the chair with rich festoons of ribbon. Another rich finish for comfort and beauty is to place a heavy fur rug, the usual fox or goat skin, which can be purchased at the stores unlined for little money, in white, rich black and mixed gray. The seat may be covered first with a felt cushion in yellow or white felt, then with the fur rug thrown over the back reaching nearly to the floor; a square cushion may then be placed at one side, and for a cold climate one has an exquisite downy nest, cozy in comfort for many a day dream while the embers burn low.

EMMA MOFFETT TYNG.

The Fashions of Paris.

French ladies of every station have always been known as models of good

PLAIN HOME TOILETS.

taste in dress, and the secret is very simple. It is that they are exquisitely neat, and when they cannot afford a handsome silk dress they will buy a cheaper one of some good quality of wool or even cotton, and have it made up just as prettily, though perhaps not so elaborately trimmed.

I recently saw a very pretty house robe made of blue and fawn wool in hair line stripe, the front of the skirt left open and draped in a very graceful way. Under the opening was a panel of velutina in navy blue, and the waist and sleeves were of the same, with a full front drapery of the woolen material. Nothing could be really plainer, and nothing daintier.

Another very pretty home or street toilet was of ruby red cashmere, with three rows of quilled black ribbon all around the skirt. The corsage opened on the left with handsome cut jet buttons, and panaches of black silk passementerie on the chest and shoulders. Both of these dresses are of quite inexpensive material, but the very most is made of them by the exquisite fit and good style.

The new spring hats are curious things. Some are in the form of cockle shells, and others are like flat disks, with a saucer crown under to hold them upon the head. A little tuft of plumes perched in front and a larger one on the back form the trimming. Bonnets are almost nothing as far as size is concerned. Some are tiny crowns of flowers with two narrow strings. Velvet pansies, fine myosotis and miniature rosebuds, as well as violets, are placed so that they entirely cover some of the saucer shapes. Some of the black straw round hats have a wreath of small flowers all around the brim, leaving the center quite bare. The crowns are low in all cases and entirely absent in many, but they are all becoming, and though small are very artistic in delicacy of finish and color.

This is the attitude of the average intelligent man on woman suffrage: "Women can have the ballot whenever a majority of them ask for it." Then he dismisses the subject.

No. 38.—Three Jealous Husbands.

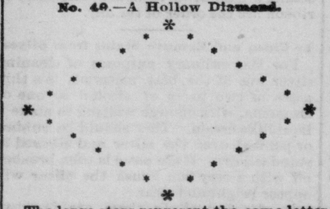
Three jealous husbands, A, B and C, with their wives, want to pass over the river at night, and they find a boat which can carry but two at a time. For want of a waterman they are compelled to row themselves over. The question is how these six persons shall pass two at a time, so that none of the three wives shall be found in company of one or two men unless her husband be present.

No. 39.—Double Acrostic.

Two words of foreign extract, whose compound
Fills many a home with cheerful sound;
The one is soft as voice of cooing dove,
Or tenderest tones of minstrel breathing love;
The other loud as wintry ocean's roar,
Or the wild crash of elemental war.

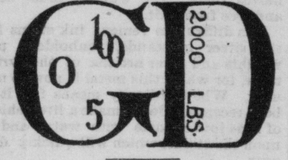
1. My first with care the greedy miser hoards, And oft while sharing, robbers draw their swords.
2. Of villains, villain of the deepest hue, Shakespeare supplies us with my number two.
3. Tell, the Swiss hero, or bold Robin Hood, Will give you of my next example good.
4. When sinks the sun to rest and day is done, My fourth begins its constant course to run.
5. My last, a golden fruit, whose blossoms fair, Emblem of purity, a bride doth wear.

No. 40.—A Hollow Diamond.



The large stars represent the same letter A. Each word contains seven letters. The first, the name of a grand division; the second, the name of a southern capital; the third, of a New England capital; the fourth, of a country in Europe.

No. 41.—Geographical Rebus.



No. 42.—Decapitated Numerical.

There is no SECOND like an ALL,
Through all our lives, we find;
'Tis just, then, whether great or small,
To never be unkind.

4, 5, 6 presence can but bless,
1, 2, 6, 5 than pen can tell;
Its blessings 3, 2 express
Were to write long and well.

No. 43.—Floral Anagram.

Though pretty they tell us
No scent we disclose,
So they who would smell us
Must have A BIG NOSE.

No. 44.—Numerical Enigma.

My whole, composed of 33 letters, is a quotation from Shakespeare.
My 14, 29, 25, 8, 26 is to melt.
My 33, 13, 17, 24, 15 is a bill.
My 21, 4, 32, 6, 31, 23, 2 is a stake.
My 5, 12, 19, 2 is rational.
My 3, 20, 7, 10 is a girl's nickname.
My 27, 30, 22 is part of the foot.
My 18, 1, 28, 9, 11, 16 is a covering for a house.

No. 45.—Transpositions.

1. A grammatical term; transpose and make lean; transpose again and make cuts; transpose again and make a weapon; transpose again and make fruits.
2. A medical term; transpose and make a weight; sounds; communications.

No. 46.—Deletions.

1. Delete a gum and get a mineral.
2. A temporary shelter and leave two.
3. A plant and leave a security.
4. A mechanical force and leave a marsh.
5. A weight and leave a body of fresh water.
6. A vehicle and leave a priest's cloak.

An Oratorical Boomerang.

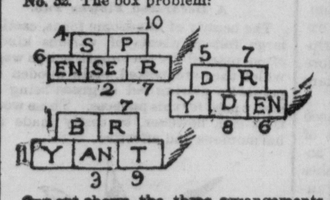
"I have met this man," said the legal luminary, with extreme severity, "in a great many places where I should be ashamed to be seen myself," and then he paused and looked with astonishment at the smiling court and jury.

Broke Him All Up.

He—Do you think the photograph I mailed you the other day was like me?
She—I hope not. When it came it was broke.

Key to the Puzzler.

No. 31. Riddle: The silent letter G.
No. 32. The box problem:

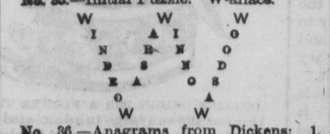


Our cut shows the three arrangements of the boxes as made by the merchant's son. The names are: Spencer, an early English poet; Dryden, an early English poet, and Bryant, an American poet.

No. 33.—Drop Letter Proverb: "Stars are not seen by sunshine."

No. 34.—Numerical Enigma: "A wrong confessed is half redressed."

No. 35.—Initial Puzzle: W-allace.



No. 36.—Anagrams from Dickens: 1. Oliver Twist. 2. Wilkins Micawber. 3. Sairey Gamp. 4. Little Dorrit. 5. Sydney Carton. 6. Lady Dedlock. 7. Betsey Trotwood. 8. Harold Skimpole. 9. Pleasant Riderhood. 10. Dick Swiveller. 11. Bill Sikes. 12. Joe Willet. 13. Tulkinghorn. 14. John Browdie. 15. David Copperfield. 16. Walter Gay. 17. Lord Verisopht. 18. Edward Chester. 19. Captain Cuttle. 20. Mrs. Jarley.

No. 37.—Buried Cities: Lowell, Venice, Lisle, Bergen, Palermo, Kingston.

Farmers and Barn Builders Attention!

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

BARN LUMBER

OF EVERY KIND CAN BE FOUND AT

M. A. BROWN & SON, Agts

ERIE STREET, MASSILLON, O.

We Have 18 and 20 Foot Barn Boards

Call Soon, for the Demand for hose Lengths is Very Large

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

WHY DO YOU COUGH?

Do you know that a little cough is a dangerous thing? Are you aware that it often fastens on the lungs and far too often runs into Consumption and ends in Death? People suffering from Asthma, Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Consumption will all tell you that

"IT STARTED WITH A COLD."

Can you afford to neglect it? Can you trifle with so serious a matter? Are you aware that

DR. ACKER'S ENGLISH REMEDY

for Coughs, Colds and Consumption is beyond question the greatest of all Modern Remedies? It will stop a Cough in one night. It will check a Cold in a day. It will prevent Croup, relieve Asthma and cure Consumption if taken in time, "You can't afford to be without it." A 25 cent bottle may save you $100 in Doctor's bills—may save your life! Ask your druggist for it, or write to W. H. HOOKER & Co., 46 West Broadway, New York, for book.

A Fine Assortment of Buggies, all Styles at Young's

MATTHEW BROS.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

GROCERIES

—AND—

PROVISIONS.

—ALL THE—

Best Grades of Flour

BUTTER, EGGS and POULTRY a Specialty.

All Class of Goods in their Season.

Mill Feed and Bailed Hay.

No. 2 W. Tremont St.

RUSSELL & CO.,

MASSILLON, OHIO,

—BUILDERS OF—

Plain and Automatic Engines

BOILERS,

Threshing Machines

AND ENGINES,

HORSE POWERS,

Saw Mills, Etc.

SEE

GEORGE SNYDER

Before you buy your

BOOTS & SHOES,

No. 33 EAST MAIN ST.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

"Its virtues recognized for centuries,
And now, for all time to come."

ANGIER'S PETROLEUM EMULSION.

Petroleum, the great healer of Cæsar's time.

Are you watching the newspapers for the development of this historic fact.

FINE PHAETONS

I will have finished and Ready for Sale about April 1st, the largest and finest assortment of Phaetons ever exhibited in the city. This work is of my own manufacture and is thoroughly reliable. Better value for the price cannot be given CHAS. E. ARCHER.

The Quick and the Dead

Which class do you belong to! Are you one of those who are quick to recognize a good thing and who therefore buy your clothes of us, or are you "dead to the world" by buying elsewhere! This fact is plain! All our goods are new now! Not a single old dead style is here! All are "quick" sellers on sight, because the prices are right! Right for you! Your saving is just as sure as the sun's rising! For all our splendid new spring styles are lower in price than the same qualities elsewhere!

HOW MANY BOYS

Have you got? Say six! And you save six dollars by buying their suits of us. We have the finest and largest stock of new neat-fitting and strong wearing Boy's and Children's Clothing that ever any parent ever saw in Massillon. All the latest styles. Richly elegant or simply stout and serviceable. The boys are hard on clothes and we insisted on the makers making them so they would stand the toughest usage, and at the same time present a stylish appearance. Remember we are one lowest price to all.

WEAR OVERALLS

Do you? Well here is your place to get them! We sell the most desirable, best made and finest shaped overalls in the city, and at the very lowest figures too.

NEW SPRING HATS

The new Dunlap and Youman shapes are in, and every gentleman should see them. They are the prettiest and best shaped hats we have ever shown. You must have one if you would be well dressed. Easter will soon be here. Don't be ashamed of yourself by wearing an old tile on that day.

GOODHART'S MODEL ONE PRICE Clothiers and Outfitters

Northwest Corner Main and Erie Streets, Massillon.

DEMAND FOR STAMPS.

THE BUREAU NOW WORKING 266 HAND PRESSES 11 HOURS A DAY.

Capt. Meredith Says There is No Danger of Steam Presses Being Placed in the Bureau in the Place of Hand Presses —The Law Provides That the Work Shall be Done by Hand.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Capt. Meredith, chief of the bureau of engraving and printing, speaking of the story published to the effect that the increased demand for internal revenue stamps would necessitate the use of steam presses in the bureau, said that there was no danger of steam presses being placed in the bureau in the place of hand presses. In the first place steam presses could not be used if desired, as the law provides that the work of the bureau shall be done by hand presses. It is true, however, he said, that the demand for internal revenue stamps had increased to such an extent that it was necessary to work the printers eleven hours a day to meet the demand of the treasury department.

Will Increase Facilities Soon.

The bureau is now working 266 hand presses eleven hours a day, and as soon as the new building is completed, will put in 125 new hand presses. The weather permitting, the new building will be completed about the first of July, and with this extension and increased force, Capt. Meredith expects to be able to meet the demands of the treasury department promptly. There has been no conflict between Capt. Meredith and the printers, and they have joined him willingly in his effort to meet the increased demand for stamps.

Acting Secretary Nettleton said yesterday that he had no idea of substituting steam presses for hand presses in the bureau of engraving and printing. He knew of no foundation, he said, for the newspaper reports to that effect.

Re-Establishment of the War College.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Under authority of a section of the naval appropriation bill, the bureau of navigation of the navy department has begun the preparation of plans for the re-establishment of the naval war college. The preparations are being advanced rapidly and within a few months the college will probably be in operation. The appropriation bill provided for the construction of new buildings, and the navy department intends to erect suitable lecture rooms and to purchase all necessary apparatus. Coasters' island, off Newport, will be the site of the college, and this selection is considered particularly advantageous because the neatness of the sea will allow practical demonstrations to be made of naval warfare theories.

FIFTY YEARS IN PRISON.

John Mount, the Oldest Criminal in the World, Dies.

CINCINNATI, March 21.—The oldest criminal in the world passed away yesterday, when John Mount, of No. 85 Riddle street, Covington, died. Mount was 92 years old, and up to a few days of his demise was active and healthy, with but few gray hairs in his head. The old man kept house quietly across the river after a life spent in wildest adventure. Half a century of his existence had been spent in prisons, and he had been arrested for every crime in the decalogue except that of murder. During his eventful career he did time in the penitentiaries of Ohio, Indiana, Missouri and Kentucky. His last imprisonment was a five-year "bit" in the Frankfort "pen" for horse stealing. Since his release, fifteen years ago, he lived in his old home in Covington. His many hardships, together with his long confinement in prisons, at last broke down his powerful frame.

NATIONAL FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

Two Great Meetings at Creston, Iowa—To Annihilate Both Old Parties by 1896.

CRESTON, IOWA, March 21.—The National Farmers' alliance concluded its session with two great meetings. President L. L. Polk said the farmers ought to elect more farmers to congress, instead of so many lawyers, because the petitions of farmers for relief had been disregarded. The alliance intended to go into politics, but not partyism. He suggested the possibility of a new party in the next presidential campaign, and said the principles of the alliance would triumph as early as 1896, if both old parties had to be swept away. Gen. James B. Weaver and Labor Commissioner Sovereign and Congressman-elect Otis, of Kansas, delivered similar addresses. The Farmers' alliance will play an important part in this year's campaign in Iowa.

Thirteen Cases of Smallpox at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 21.—Last week smallpox broke out in the City hospital and thirteen cases have so far resulted. All the cases started from a patient which was carried to the hospital before the symptons had developed. One of the city work house prisoners developed the disease. All the prisoners have been exposed, as the man has been in the jail since Feb. 24. Every precaution is being taken to check the spread of the contagion. The work house prisoners, numbering 200, nearly all of whom have been fed by the sick man, who has acted as a dining room waiter, are much alarmed. It is probable that no prisoners can be sent to the work house for several weeks, until the disease is stamped out.

Football Men Adopt New Rules.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., March 21.—Football men of Princeton, Harvard, Yale, Wesleyan and the University of Pennsylvania held a meeting recently and adopted the following new football rules subject to the approval of the Inter-collegiate association: In rule 5, it was determined that, if on a play kick from a touch down a missed goal the ball should as a touch back to the defender, thus rendering it impossible to secure a second touch down from the first. A new section was added to rule 10 declaring that it is a foul in making a wedge or a "V" to play the hands or arms upon any player of one's own side who has not the ball.

THE CLOSED BANK.

Deposits Amount to $1,400,000—The City of Philadelphia Had $399,595 on Deposit.

PHILADELPHIA, March 21.—No statement of the Keystone National bank's liabilities and assets is obtainable, as the officials, directors and Bank Examiner Drew are at present engaged in consultation with closed doors. It is said the bank was closed by the comptroller by reason of its reserve fund having fallen below the amount required by the national bank law. The bank has a line of deposits amounting to about $1,400,000, and it is claimed for it that it has assets sufficient to meet this amount.

The closing was sudden and quiet. There were but few in the building at the time, and hardly any one in the street. The news quickly spread, however, but the intelligence did not arouse much excitement. The recent run on the bank had not been forgotten, and it was recalled at once, and discussed in all its bearings. The city has a large deposit always in the bank. It has now about $400,000. City Treasurer Bardsley could not be seen, and whether or not the money is protected could not be learned.

Manager Boyd, of the clearing house, stated that the bank had an unpaid debt of $40.000 standing against it there. It was contracted during the run on the bank, which occurred last November during the financial crisis.

At that time the bank was besieged for several days, and several hundred thousand dollars was paid out. The timely aid of the clearing house and other financial institutions at that time saved it. The present trouble is supposed to be indirectly caused by that.

President Marsh was hopeful of a speedy resumption, but it is generally believed thas this second blow will be the end of the bank. The directors met early this morning, and were in session up to a late hour. The city had a deposit of $399,575.16 in the bank on Wednesday night, and will have to take its chances with the rest of the depositors. City Treasurer Bardsley said that he knew for some time that the bank's reserve was short, but it had been doing a good business and he could not see why it should be required to suspend. The clearing house has ample security from the bank for the $200,000 balance of the loan certificates, and at the last meeting of the clearing house it was agreed that the loans were safely secured. President Bell, of the Farmers and Mechanics' bank, said that the clearing house had supported the bank to a stage where it would not do to go any further. President Marsh stated that the Keystone bank has been suffering from the run of last December, and the repayment to the clearing house of about $300,000 of loan certificates has kept the legal reserve of cash below the average required by law since that time. The bank's deposits amounted to about $1,400,000, while the revenve has been gradually decreasing to not much more than $63,000. Bank Examiner Drew learned of this and has been going over the books for nearly a month with yesterday's result. Besides the account of the city, the bank holds $150,000 of the state funds. The bank's statement on March 16 was: Loans and discounts, $1,453,000; lawful money reserve, $60,000; deposits, $1,432,000; circulation, $45,000.

Diamond Jo Leaves Almost $10,000,000.

CHICAGO, March 21.—An inventory of the estate of "Diamond Jo" Reynolds, who died a short time ago in a tent on one of his mining claims in Arizona, is being prepared in this city. The inventory shows the estate to exceed $8,000,000 and to reach almost $10,000,000. Diamond Jo died before he had time to sign his will, but his wife will carry out his dying wishes. He leaves $50,000 apiece to six or seven of his trusted employes and a large sum to found a magnificent training school for boys.

Miners Call for Aid in Their Great Strike.

BOSTON, March 21.—A call for subscriptions for the support of the miners during their great strike, which they propose to inaugurate on May 1, has been issued by Samuel Gompers, president of the Federation of Labor. The struggle to be commenced on May 1 is for the purpose of obtaining an eight-hour day.

Verdict in the Hagerstown Wreck.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., March 21.—The coroner, in his verdict on the people killed in the railroad wreck on the Panhandle road at Hagerstown, says that the train was run at an unsafe rate of speed at curves and, therefore, holds the road responsible for the deaths caused.

THE BUSINESS PULSE.

SUMMARY OF TRADE REPORTS FROM PRINCIPAL CITIES.

Unfavorable Weather and Bad Condition of Country Roads Have Apparent Affect on Distribution and Collection, but the Change Thought to be Only Temporary.

NEW YORK, March 21.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: There are some indications of slackening. At the west cold and unfavorable weather and the bad condition of country roads affect distribution and collections, and the apparent change may be only temporary. At the south the low price of cotton is felt, though a little improvement has occurred in the past two weeks. At eastern cities, and to some extent throughout the county, uncertainty as to the monetary future checks operations. But there is found in almost all quarters a feeling of confidence and hopefulness as to the future. Sales of wool at Boston, New York and Philadelphia this year thus far show an increase over last year of 20 per cent. and still continues large. The dress goods makers have closed the most prosperous season known and hope for better prices presently. In knit goods some complain that they are carrying too large stocks, and that margins for profit are close, but a great many orders are still received.

State of Various Trades.

The boot and shoe business is retarded by speculation in hides and leather, as prices of goods are no higher than a year ago. The iron trade shows no change. Rails are stiffer and the demand for structural iron a trifle better. The glass trade is fair, with prices unchanged, and lead is firm, but copper weaker, with lake at 14 cents. Tin has been hoisted by speculation abroad, and the ring at Para has again lifted crude rubber, so that the trade in rubber goods is rather unsettled. The anthracite coal trade is much affected by the decision of the inter-state commission in the case of Cox Brothers, the effect of which cannot yet be forseen, but meanwhile the output continues to exceed last year's very largely. The general average of all prices is still advancing, having risen half of 1 per cent, for the past week. Reports from Boston are that general trade in merchandise is not active, the weather hindering.

Reports From Principal Cities.

At Philadelphia the iron trade is dull and trade in liquors and tobacco quiet. Pittsburg notes no change in iron except growing scarcity; the Monongahela coal mines are busy. At Cincinnati trade is quiet, and at Detroit trade is very fair, equaling last year's, though country collections are slow. Chicago reports a decrease compared with last year in flour, corn, barley, lard and butter and a decrease of half in dressed beef, but increase in oats, rye, cured meats, hides and wool. In drygoods, clothing and boots and shoes trade is larger than a year ago, but collections not so good as they were recently. Milwaukee notes much discontent among iron miners who have several weeks' wages unpaid, pending negotiations for the transfer of large properties.

Cities West of the Mississippi.

At cities west of the Mississippi trade is fair for the season, except at Kansas City, where it is dull, and in that region generally collections are improving. At New Orleans trade is barely fair; at Memphis lethargic, with slow collections; at Little Rock money is tight, but Savannah has a jubilee over receipts of 1,000,000 bales of cotton in a year and reports bright prospects. The money markets are easier at most of the interior cities, including Chicago and Boston.

The business failures occurring throughout the country during the past seven days number for the United States 230 and for Canada 45, or a total of 275 as compared with a total of 278 last week and 265 the week previous to the last. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 255, representing 215 failures in the United States and 40 in the Dominion of Canada.

ITALY ANNOYING THE POPE.

152 Catholic Churches Are to Be Closed and Their Altars Demolished.

ROME, March 21.—The laws for the suppression of religious guilds and fraternities, which have existed for centuries, and for the abolition of chaplains in hospitals, asylums and prisons, began to go into effect in February last. The result is extraordinary. Until two Sundays ago there were 5,300 masses celebrated in Rome every Sunday. The number is now reduced to 800. One hundred and fifty-two churches are to be closed also, and their altars demolished. All sacred names are being erased from the school books and sacred emblems removed from the school rooms. These laws have created the utmost bitterness among the clergy.

Wanted on a Charge of Coercion.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 21.—An officer from Rochester, N. Y., presented at the state department here a requisition from Governor Hill for the extradition of James Hughes, who is wanted in Rochester on a charge of coercion in connection with the tailors' strike in that city. As Governor Pattison is absent from the city, no action was taken in the matter. Coercion has not heretofore been considered an extraditory offense in Pennsylvania.

THE OHIO LEGISLATURE.

The Senate Unanimously Concurred in the House Amendments to the Cincinnati Charter Bill.

COLUMBUS, O., March 21.—There was nothing startling in the report of the Cincinnati investigating committee, which was submitted to both branches of the legislature. It created but little interest and in the house was temporarily disposed of without any comment whatever. The report will come up for adoption on Thursday. In the senate some of the governor's friends criticised the report and thought it flavored of whitewash. Messrs. Gaumer and Sutton, both Democrats, spoke to this effect. Mr. Oren, Republican senator of the committee, said he did not believe it strong enough in its terms against the boards in its gas fuel part of the report, and intimated that more should have been said on the governor's testimony on the honesty of Mr. Reemelin. The report is in printed form and is very long, giving a synopsis of the testimony taken, and would fill one side of an ordinary newspaper. Regarding city council, the committee, while believing the evidence placed before it, or which they could bring before it, would justify it in making any finding other as to the guilt or innocence of members of the city council, and while the evidence elicited was not sufficient to warrant a finding of corruption, still that which was produced was of such a character as to leave the matter in much doubt. It was ascertained that Comptroller Stevens was indebted to the city in the tin tag deals in $5,780. This transaction, in the opinion of the committee, clearly convicts Comptroller Stevens of malfeasance in office. As to the board of public improvement, they found no corruption, but owing to disputes and quarrels among the members the board lost public confidence. Existing conditions from August until the board was legislated out of office would, in the committee's opinion, have warranted the governor in taking summary action, had the power of removal been vested in him.

The senate unanimously concurred in the house amendments to the Cincinnati charter bill, and it will become a law as soon as signed. In the house the report of the Cincinnati board of public improvement investigating committee was postponed until Tuesday next and ordered printed in the appendix to the house journal.

Mr. Hunt, of Sandusky county, offered in the house a joint resolution proposing important amendments to the constitution. It makes way for biennial elections by amending several sections, the judges of the supreme, circuit, common pleas and probate judges to be elected in even years and their term of office should commence on the first day of January next after election. In amending the registration laws last winter, section 2926, which provided for the registration of new voters prior to the spring election, was repealed. This caused much doubt as to the course of boards of election in providing for registering those who had become voters since the fall elections, so the section was re-enacted.

Carpenters Want a Raise.

LIMA, O., March 21.—A large mass meeting of the carpenters of this city was held in the hall of the Carpenters' union to discuss the question of advancing their prices from $1.75 and $2.25 per day to $2.50 per day, minimum. The union was solid for making the demand to take effect on the 1st of April, and the non-union workmen pledged their support and have applied for admittance to the union. There are several hundred new buildings under contract here for the coming season, and, as the contractors are likely to refuse the demands of the union, some trouble in securing men will be experienced.

Seery Signs With the Cincinnati Club.

CINCINNATI, O., March 21.—Seery, the left-fielder of Ward's Brooklyn team last year, signed with the Cincinnati Association club yesterday. Chris Von Der Ahe said: "The story that Cincinnati would be transferred to Columbus is false, and as for re-entering the National agreement, I have telegrams from all officers and they are a unit on the question—they are done with it now and forever."

He Quit Even.

MILLERSBURG, O., March 21.—Norval Bell is a farmer who lives on a piece of land in Monroe township belonging to D. A. McDowell, a merchant of this place. Bell was digging a hole to bury a dead horse when he came across a tin box containing 240 pieces of silver, Mexican and Canadian coins. The denominations were not learned, but the amount was sufficient to buy another horse better than the one that died.

Wreck on the P., F. W. & C.

LIMA, O., March 21.—An eastbound freight train on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago railway was derailed near Ada, fourteen miles east of this place. The train was loaded with cattle, some twenty carloads being killed and maimed, involving a heavy loss. The cars were badly wrecked.

A Sharper Fleecing Farmers.

CANTON, March 21.—A sharper named Greenwald has been working a bogus check game upon farmers in the vicinity of Middle Branch. After making a liberal purchase of horses with checks, he got Farmer Graybill to cash a worthless check and skipped.

READY FOR ACTION.

1,800 ITALIANS GOING THROUGH A REGULAR MILITARY DRILL.

As Soon as They Heard the News of the Killing of Hennessy's Assassins They Became Furious—Armed With All Sorts of Weapons—Supposed to be Acting Under Orders from Chicago.

WHEELING, March 21.—There are about 1,800 Italian laborers employed on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and Ohio Valley Railway, a new line building from Bellaire, O., to Marietta. These men are most of them employed on the upper end of the line between Bellaire and a point twenty-five miles below. They have been there for about four months, and are of the lowest class of their nationality. Since the killing of Hennessy's assassins at New Orleans these Italians have been uncontrollable. They first got the news on Sunday, when one of their number, who reads and understands English, got a newspaper. He soon carried the news to them all, and since then they have passed the time talking over the affair and listening to incendiary speeches from the bright ones among their number.

What a Citizen Witnessed.

An oil man down in that section taking leases found the Italians drilling under the leadership of their members who have been soldiers in the Italian army. The men are armed with all kinds of weapons, from shotguns to powder pistols, and some carry clubs, while going through the manual of arms. Stilettos are to be seen on almost every man. Those who could talk English refused to say what the demonstration means. The Italians have a thorough organization, being formed into companies, and eight of the companies into a regiment. They drill part of the time in companies and then form the regiment for regimental tactics. It was understood, though not specifically stated, that their action is due to information received from Chicago. The contractors have been unable to get any work out of the Italians this week, and every day they gather from all along the line at a central point for drill.

FIVE THOUSAND ITALIANS

Denounce the Lynching of Their Brethren in New Orleans.

NEW YORK, March 21.—Five thousand Italians crowded the big hall of Cooper Union last night to denounce the lynching of their brethren in New Orleans. As many more were unable to gain admittance and an overflow meeting was held outside in a drizzling rain. Signor A. De Algeo presided at the indoor meeting and on the platform were seated about 200 prominent Italian merchants and business men of the city. The speeches were nearly all in the Italian tongue and were almost terrifying in their sentiment. The sentiment that the Italian race demanded satisfaction for the killing of their countrymen seemed to express the opinion of the meeting and was vigorously applauded. The meeting was orderly in every respect and the large force of police present had little to do. An air of suppressed excitement, however, seemed to pervade those present and it needed but a word to transfer those present into demons.

BOUND, GAGGED AND BLINDFOLDED.

The Wealthy Flour Mill Proprietor, Who Was Kidnapped, Tells His Story.

DETROIT, March 20.—Joseph Perrine, the wealthy proprietor of the Gartiot flour mills, who was so mysteriously kidnapped, returned home last night safe and sound. He says that upon entering the coupe his suspicions were not aroused until he noticed the vehicle turn into the opposite direction to his friend's house. He then threw open the door and attempted to jump out. He was met by two masked men, who held revolvers to his head and forced him back into the cab, they following. They then bound, gagged and blindfolded him, the cab keeping on. He was finally removed from the cab to a room, where his captors released him from his bonds, and covering him with revolvers forced him to write the check, promissary note and letters. His story is accepted as absolutely true, and the police are making every effort to locate the perpetrators of the outrage.

Funerals of the Utopia Victims.

GIBRALTAR, March 21.—Twenty-eight adults and three children, victims of the Utopia disaster, were interred in a trench dug for the purpose yesterday, the ground having been specially consecrated by the Catholic clergy as a burial place. Prince Bernadotte, son of the king of Sweeden, and captain of the Swedish frigate Freya, now in port, and by the clergy, the public officials and officers of the British squadron and the Swedish vessel, as well as by an immense throng of civilians. Yesterday the divers recovered ten bodies, some of them so firmly clasped together in the last struggle for life that it was impossible to separate them.

Big Cotton Crop Celebrated at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, GA., March 21.—Yesterday was celebrated on the Cotton Exchange here with wine, music and song, owing to the receipts of cotton for the past year having reached 1,000,000 bales.

CONDENSED OHIO NEWS.

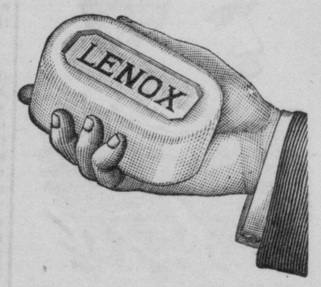
Hon. John H. Thomas, James Johnson, Jr., O. F. Serviss and George C. Rawlins were appointed a commission to redistrict Springfield into six wards, as provided for under the new charter.

The strike of employes of the Enterprise Boiler works, at Youngstown, was settled by the men accepting a proposition to work nine hours for ten hours' pay until April 1, and then accept the same prices paid similar labor in Cleveland and Pittsburg shops.

Two Deaths Within Fifteen Minutes.

WOOSTER, March 21.—George Fink and wife, of Reedsburg, this county, died within fifteen minutes of each other, Fink dying of inflammation of the bowels, Mrs. Fink dropped dead from heart disease on the deathbed of her husband.

"Just fits the hand."



Lenox Soap lathers freely in hard water.

Five cents a cake, (12 ounces.)

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

W. BAKER & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa

from which the excess of oil has been removed, is *Absolutely Pure and it is Soluble.*

No Chemicals

are used in its preparation. It has *more than three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup.* It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, EASILY DIGESTED, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

Wolff's ACME Blacking

IS WATERPROOF.
A HANDSOME POLISH.
A LEATHER PRESERVER.
NO BRUSHING REQUIRED.

Shoes can be washed daily.

Used by men, women and children.

Quite a surprise to you? Well, I heard so much of PIK-RON I concluded to paint this floor with it. Aint it a big improvement?

Sold Everywhere.
WOLFF & RANDOLPH, Philadelphia.

PIK-RON will ornament your windows as well as your floor. Try it on glass, china, metal or any article you want to paint.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Eye and Skin Ointment.

A certain cure for Chronic Sore Eyes, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Old Chronic Sores, Fever Sores, Eczema Itch, Prairie Scratches, Sore Nipples and Piles. It is cooling and soothing Hundreds of cases have been cured by after all other treatment had failed 50 and 50 cent boxes for sale by

Morganthaler & Heister, Massillon, O

THE WORLD OF WANTS

This column is the best read department in THE INDEPENDENT. The publishers are able to guarantee a careful reading of every advertisement inserted. Its usefulness has been particularly well proven in cases of articles lost and found. Hundreds of dollars worth of missing property has, through this medium, been restored to its owners. Copy must be left not later than 10 a. m. to insure insertion the same day. An even charge of 25 cents is made for six publications, advertisement not to exceed four lines.

FOUND.

DOG—Black and tan hound came to my place. Owner can have it by calling and paying charges. John Keefer, West Brookfield. 18-6t

FOR RENT.

HOUSE—A nine roomed house on East North street opposite the High School building. Large lot with fruit and shade trees. Apply to J. W. McClymonds. 26-t

HOUSE—A seven room house on North Prospect street. Call on Jos. Coleman, Jewelry store, No. 5 South Erie street. 9-6t

HOUSE—At 98 East Cherry street, 6 rooms and basement Apply to Henry Snyder at Snyder's shoe store. 10

HOUSE—Containing 7 rooms, rent $9, or can be divided for two families at $5 each. Good water on premises. Call at premises, No. 427 South Erie street. 14.tf

HOUSE—At 69 Green street, 5 rooms, coal house, cistern all complete. Apply at 57 Duncan street. 14

HOUSE—3 roomed house on North Hill Street cistern and well on premises. Inquire at the office of Miss Helen Ryder, South Erie St. 14-6t

HOUSE—Possession April 1st. No. 118 East Main street. Call at premises or 55 E. Main street. 18-tf

ROOMS—Two upper rooms on the second floor of the Beatty block over No. 2 East Main St. Enquire of H. Beatty, or W. H. McMillan. 23.tf

PLEASE mention The Independent in replying to advertisements under this head.

WANTED

BOARD AND ROOM—By gentleman and wife. Address "D" care Independent Company. State price and location. 18-6t

GENTLEMAN in office—Salary $750. Expenses paid here if engaged—Enclose self addressed stamped envelope. Manager, Lock Box 462 Detroit, Michigan.

LADY in office—Salary $500. Expenses paid here if engaged—Enclose self addressed stamped envelope. Manager, Lock Box 462, Detroit, Michigan. 1-28sm

MAN—A man understanding the grocery business to correspond concerning a good business opportunity. An established business that a grocer could run as a branch. Address Wm. L. Reinoehl, Sippo P. O., Ohio. 12-6t

MAN—Competent man to work in livery stable A washer preferred. P. Gribble, proprietor, City Livery. 18-6t

MAN—April 1st, to furnish 100 farmers, with veterinary remedies and book. A middle aged man competent to deliver and collect, that can furnish horse and buggy, can secure the contract Call on Geo. H. Gove, V. S. 61 Plum street Massillon, Ohio. 14-6t

BUSINESS MAN—The United States Life Ins. Co., of New York, organized in 1850, desires to secure the services of a first-class business man to look after their interests at Massillon. Previous experience not necessary. Must be honest, industrious, well acquainted and have good standing. Address E. W. Christy, Manager, 106 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, O. 12-tf

SECRETARIES and ORGANIZERS—For an assessment order paying $100 in 6 months at an estimated cost of $44 Reputable men and women can secure liberal compensation. Address H. D. Reed, American House, Cleveland. 14

For Sale or Rent:

HOUSE—A new house of 5 rooms, elegantly finished interior. Well located, on Richville Avenue. Inquire at 172 Richville Ave. 24-tf

FOR SALE.

CARPET Beater and Feather Renovator. Call or address, Jacob Wagoner, 124 East Oak St. 18 6t

HOUSE—Fine new house for sale, located on West Side at a bargain. Call on Jonas Lutz, 20-6t

HOUSE A seven room house, No. 19 Wellman street, only five minutes walk from center of town. Any one wishing to purchase, please call at premises. 29-tf

HOUSE—A seven roomed house and bath room also a good stable and other necessary out buildings, cistern, and fruit trees; situated at the corner of Duncan and Green streets. Lot 60x185 feet. Inquire on the premises. 15—t

HOUSE—A six room house, No. 204 N. Clay street, in good repair, also good out building Anyone wishing to purchase should call at premises. For sale cheap. 24-tf

HOUSE AND LOT—Corner Hill and Chestnut street; seven rooms and summer kitchen Lot 80x115; excellent well of water, cistern and city water, Inquire on the premises, No. 93 N. Hill street. 12-tf

HOUSE—At moderate priced, on easy terms, A nine roomed house on east North street, opposite the High school building. Large lot with fruit and shade trees. Apply to J. W. McClymonds. 26-tf

HOUSE AND LOT—With good barn, on West Main street. Inquire of Henry Walters, No. 165, West Main Street. 27-6t

HOUSE AND LOT—A four room house No. 46 Cliff street, in good repair. Any one wishing to purchase should call a premises. Edwin Reese. 9-tf

JERSEY COWS—Two first-class Jersey cows, Apply to P. G. Albright Administrator. 16

LOTS.—Two fine lots on West Tremont street, close to school house. Plenty of fruit and shade trees, and flag walks laid. Inquire of S. Burd, 74 Jarvis Avenue. 11-6t

MODERN COTTAGE—One of the healthiest and most desirable locations in town, ten rooms, eight closets and pantry, gas, &c.—five minutes walk from postoffice. Inquire at 22 Wellman street of Mrs. J. F. Paul. 19-6t

PIANO—A good square piano. Will sell cheap as I expect to leave town. Mrs. J. F. Paul, No. 22 Wellman street 30-tf

SAND—For plastering purposes, best in the City, and prices the lowest. Inquire at Reeves store of M. E. Biddle, corner Mill and Tremont streets. -6t

ONE HORSE, 1 delivery wagon, 1 large refrigerator, 1 elevator, 1 self measuring oil pump and tank. Call at Diehlenn's grocery, No. 24 E Main street.

WANTED:—Experienced clothing or tailoring salesman, or business house, to represent us in Massillon as sales agent.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
Philadelphia, Pa.

The largest Clothing and Tailoring House in America.

THE UNION NATIONAL BANK.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, President
J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

Does a General Banking Business

Interest paying Certificates of Deposit Issued.

South Erie Street,
MASSILLON OHIO

The First National Bank.

MASSILLON, OHIO.

S. HUNT, President,
GEO. HARSH, Vice President.
C. STEESE, Cashier.
J. M. SCHUCKERS, Asst. Cashier

Capital Stock and Surplus $250,000.

Interest Bearing Certificates Issued

INTERIOR DECORATIONS.

THE MESSRS. BRYANT ON FRESCO PAINTING.

How the Genuine Fresco is Carefully Worked Out—The Laborious Process by Which the Transfer of Designs is Effected.

In this paper the Messrs. Bryant endeavor to give a clear idea of the genuine fresco, which has its best examples in the Eternal City. It is intended that this shall be followed by other articles, in which the authors will indulge in descriptions of the interior decorations of well known homes in this vicinity.

The word fresco as applied to the mural decorations of modern days is a misnomer, inasmuch as the term fresco, taken in its literal sense, means paintings executed on plaster while it is wet or fresh. Well known artists and writers have held that fresco is the only way in which the highest efforts in art should be embodied. A large portion of the best works of the Italian schools of painting, principally those of Rome and Florence, were done in this way, and during the present century it has been revived to some extent. Many of the chief mural paintings on plaster surfaces are of the modern German schools and are executed in fresco. Among the most conspicuous fresco productions in England are the historical tableaux which decorate the new Houses of Parliament There are some very excellent examples in the capitol at Washington, which were executed by Brumida. The chief home of this revived art is Munich. There are also a few productions of this work in America.

The first step in the process of working in real fresco is the making of a sketch or drawing on paper of the subject or design to be carried out. This must be executed with correct outline and the shading and effect fully made out. The finished design or drawing may be either the same size as the intended fresco or it may be on a smaller scale, but an outline of the same size as the fresco is generally executed in black or white with charcoal. It is essential to make a careful study of the subject of colors, and this is done in most cases on a small scale.

Earth and minerals are the colors mostly used; vegetables and many chemical colors will not stand the action of lime in the plaster. These are ground in and applied with pure water and sometimes in lime water and milk. The ground to be painted on is the last or smooth coating of plaster or gypsom that is laid over the rough plaster or first coat. As much of it as the artist can completely finish up in one day as by standing over night the plaster hardens and therefore cannot be worked. The tracery is then laid on immediately before he commences work. The surface is wet, but firm and smooth; the tracery is then laid over the plaster prepared and the artist goes over the lines of the tracing with the point of hard wood or bone, slightly indents them in the plaster and then proceeds with his work, the finished cartoon and colored sketch being placed near him for guidance. His day's work being finished any portion of the plaster that has not been painted on or that may remain beyond or at the edge of his work is cut away, and the next day, when the painter is at hand and joins closely another portion of plaster to the edges of the portion painted on the previous day, which when cut has been slightly sloped, a kind of crystal surface is formed by the lime drying, which protects the color and gives a degree of clearness.

This process, seemingly simple, nevertheless requires great care in its manipulation, for the surface of the plaster is delicate and must not be overworked; beside the lime only imbibes a certain quantity of additional moisture in the form of liquid colors, after which it loses its crystallizing quality, and a portion of the surface, and in fact the whole surface becomes what the painters call "rotten." Here lies the defect in many frescoes, and such flaws are only discovered after the lime has dried. The proper course to pursue in such a case is to cut away the defective portion, have fresh plaster laid on and do the work over again. But the flaws are afterward touched with distemper or size colors, and though they may escape notice for a time the parts retouched will show or come off in a few years; and there is still another difficulty in fresco, and that is the colors become much lighter after the plaster has dried, therefore allowance must be made for this. By practice, however, the painter may get over the difficulty. He can treat the difference between the colors as wet and as dry by putting a touch upon the piece of color, that he usually has at hand, which instantly dries the color and shows what it will be when the lime has dried.

The superiority which is claimed for fresco painting is founded on the quality it possesses of clearness and exhibiting colors in a bright and pure state, the surface not being bright and dull as temporary and size colors, nor glossy like oil colors; also its durability, many frescoes being painted on arcades or the cloisters of churches open on one side, or on the front of houses entirely exposed to the air, more adapted to the climate of Germany.

And again, the skill and dexterity required in execution, retouching not being permissible, nor those various appliances of glacing over painting, etc., available in working in oil colors, all of which circumstances, compel the fresco painter to confine his energy not only to the mechanical qualities, so much sought after by the painter in oil, but rather to the object of the design.

But although a certain degree of clearness and purity of colors result from fresco, it lacks depth and richness. The absence of glossiness is perhaps an advantage in the case of mural painting with reference to architectural decorations; but this difficulty, can to a considerable extent, be removed in the case of painting in oil, and no doubt in fresco the colors are not so liable to change much if the work be executed in pure fresco and not retouched. But occasionally the surface is fragile and easily broken or scratched, and there is no way of mending it unless by retouching with distemper colors; but if this is done to any great extent its nature is thereby affected and it becomes a picture in size colors.

BRYANT BROTHERS.

IN A DEN OF THIEVES.

Continued from first page.

man who did business in that part of the city and that the sharks enticed their victims there at hours when they knew the proprietor would not be likely to appear. As near as I can figure out the scheme it was to have me handle the counterfeit money; have me arrested on that kind of a charge; not only prove that I had paid over that kind of currency, but the additional testimony was at hand that I had $25 counterfeit money in my pocket. How I would have gotten out of the scrape, except by putting up $400 in good money, I cannot conceive; and I assure you that since the adventure I have often reflected over its trying features and congratulate myself that I escaped so easily.

"Would I like to go through a similar experience? No; once is sufficient for me. Why the ordeal was what caused my hair and mustache to turn white!"

IS MACQUEARY A FRAUD?

Chat About the ex-Elsmere of Canton and His Ways.

CANTON, March 21.—The Rev. Howard MacQueary, rector of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal church at a salary of $1,000 a year, woke up one fine morning last summer into a realization that he had done something. He had written a book. What was more he had given it the title "Evolution of Man and Christianity." Worse still, he devoted thirteen pages of that book to a discussion of the birth and resurrection of Christ and his finding was, in short, that Christ's birth was the result of a natural process, and his resurrection not a gross transmigration of the body, but an elevation of the soul.

REV. HOWARD MACQUEARY.

Fortunately or unfortunately for Mr. MacQueary, in stating his position, he ignored or forgot his identification with the Protestant Episcopal church, and therefore it is that for the first time in the history of the American church, an Episcopal minister has been sentenced by his bishop, after a fair ecclesiastical trial, to suspension from the ministry for holding heretical opinions, or rather, for having violated his vows of ordination. The Rev Howard MacQueary stands accused of error in his capacity as an Episcopalian, consequently the intrinsic merit of his conclusions is a question to itself.

The grave theological issues thus brought into the arena of public controversy are abstract problems. The personality of the Rev. Howard MacQueary cannot affect them. But there is a practical view of the case into which this personality does enter, and most conspicuously too. For while the savants are arguing about causes, the people are looking for results. If Mr. MacQueary's notions of the incarnation and resurrection are good in theory, they ought to hold equally good in practice, and therefore as St. Paul's parish, Canton, is the only place in which these theories have been put forward with any degree of insistence and persistence, it is natural to turn thither to ascertain their power in the work of the church—turning souls to christianity.

A BARREN VINEYARD.

Fairness to the record requires that it should be said that St. Paul's church, Canton, is about as unfortunate a vineyard for the ministerial laborer as he could find in the whole territory of the Anglican communion. In all its history no preacher has ever been found who suited Canton, and no preacher has yet been evolved who was satisfied with Canton. St. Paul's is an ambitious name for a venerable pile of mud color weather boarding, braced up with ponderous hollow buttresses, also of timber, designed to give it the air of respectable solidity. St. Paul's, however, though rejoicing in the utmost respectability, lacks solidity either material or spiritual. About every so often St. Paul's parish goes to pieces; then the Bishop comes around, a collection is taken up, and a new clerical brother comes on only to go away with a financial depression and a depreciated valuation of human nature. Four years ago St. Paul's was brought out of its periodical stupor through the efforts of the Rev. E. L. Kemp, of Massillon. He got the vestry together, patched up the windows, and then the Rev. Howard MacQueary was invited to come on and cultivate Episcopalianism in a hitherto desert field. And to-day, as for very many years past, St. Paul's continues to be a mission chapel, drawing its regular allowance from the diocesal fund.

Mr. MacQueary was then 26 years of age—he is now 30. A Virginian by birth, he had done well as rector of a country parish at Fairmount, W. Va. for eighteen months. In order to preserve the chronological arrangement, it is well to say, that he went into debt to get a collegiate education, having also to support his dependent parent. At Fairmount this young fellow got $400.00 a year and whatever else kind providence threw in his way in the nature of provender and so on. It is needless to remark that Mr. MacQueary, with a pretty good appetite in his stomach, likewise in his head, saved no money on $400 00 a year. He came to Canton in debt and with few sources of revenue, except his salary, has suffered embarassment intensified all the more, by reason of a fact which to some persons constitutes a personal affront, namely: That he was very young, liked young people, fresh and crisp ideas, and in short, did not assume, the character of middle age in the heyday of his youth. Canton, at the time of his arrival, was growing like a weed, and the new rector full of ambition, not always tempered by discretion, labored on, hoping to get the church into good condition; that he has not succeeded is the plain fact. Indeed, he sorrowfully says himself; "I am not sure that I have helped a single soul to a higher and holier life and the thought is more painful than I dare tell you."

SEEKING THE ESSENCE OF TRUE FAITH.

Were the story to stop right here, the inevitable conclusion would be that Mr. MacQueary had simply failed after four years to impress his doctrines upon a community, the equal in all respects of the average of other communities of like size; and that, on this account, his theories, however correct from a theological standpoint, lack the essence of the true faith, having no power to draw sheep into the fold. St. Paul's church to-day has 150 communicants, a number not appreciably greater than it was four years ago, and the usual attendance is considerably less than this number, as the church does not seat to exceed 250, and on ordinary occasions is never full. But the candid observer who aims to get at the true inwardness of the returns, is bound to admit that the disruption in St. Paul's parish, Canton, is not due entirely to what it has pleased some to call, the new theology, but must be attributed to the friction engendered between Mr. MacQueary's few but zealous supporters, who believe in him and believe in his teachings, another element not in harmony with his opinions, and still a third and very numerous class who have found flaws in Mr MacQueary's make up of a dozen different sorts. The vestry has on several occasions, discovered that it stands five to two in the rector's favor. Now one of these antagonistic vestryman doesn't mind what Mr. MacQueary, says, still less what he thinks, but insists upon it, that Mr. MacQueary must pay his debts. It happens to be the case, that as this wicked world is constituted, the non-payment of debts, for whatever cause, constitutes in the eyes of the aforesaid world, an offense which a thousand cardinal virtues fails to overbalance. Right on the heels of this sort of thing, come the MacQueary enthusiasts who absolve him from his indebtedness, by declaring that a man of MacQueary's intellect is a law unto himself, and above such small things as plain, every day debts. Mr. MacQueary "they say, must have such and such things, and the world must provide them, if not in one way, then in another. This thing of putting it on the Lord is poetical but it does not stop talk. A business man of Canton, in a chat with the writer said 'Oh yes MacQueary is awfully smart but he hasn't any sense."

A SCREW LOOSE SOMEWHERE.

"I agree with Mr. MacQueary," said another, and he one who had studied the divine's book and all the authorities "but I am bound to admit that there is a screw loose somewhere in his composition. Though I admire the logic of his position I am not prepared to follow him as a leader. He may succeed in convincing the intellectual, but he can never lead the masses. If he has any idea of winning to his views the great body of the church, it must be through the efforts of others, who not only have mental resources, but the personal qualities inexorably demanded of a leader."

Mr. MacQueary was out when the newspaper man called by appointment at the rectory, but came in a few minutes later. In the meanwhile his mother, a cheery old lady, with the soft Southern accent, talked about Howard, as she called him, and his pastoral experiences.

"I hate Canton," she said, "and if I thought there were another place like Canton I would want to go to an asylum. I don't see how he has borne up under it as well as he has. He is just the best boy that ever was. When he was 9 years old he used to go out in the garden and preach sermons to the chickens. They were good sermons, too. When he was 16 he insisted upon it we should have family prayers. I didn't want him to be a minister, but he would have it so."

The little room in which she sat was the Canton Elsmere's study. The walls were lined with book shelves all in scholarly disorder. Bunches of manuscript were stuffed in, under books, between books and on top of books. In one corner was a great big chintz covered trunk. Mrs. MacQueary said it was filled with sermons The volumes all looked as though they had been through a circulating library, and the margins of the leaves were covered with criticisms hastily penciled, such as "This is not true." "This statement is contradicted" by such and such an author. "The point is not well taken," and so on.

When Mr. MacQueary came in it was easy to see by his nervous manner that the illness which has almost deprived him of the use of his voice for public speaking, was the effect of mental wear and tear. He did not desire, he said, to be disconnected from the historic church. He did not care to be an independent pastor. "I don't believe in ecclesiastical anarchism," was his way of putting it. He seemed to anticipate the unfavorable decision from the court, afterwards rendered, which might either admonish, suspend or depose.

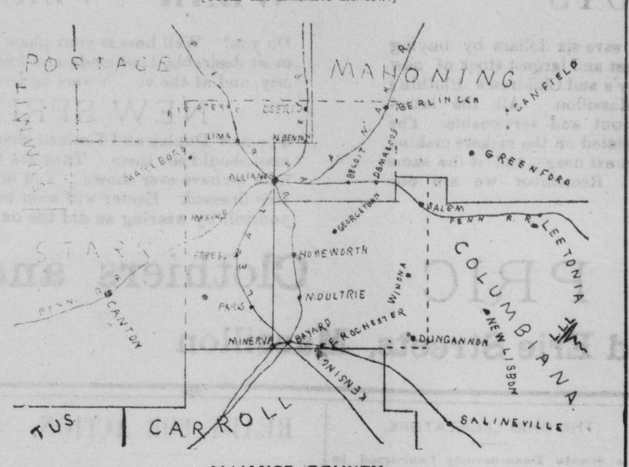
THE SALE OF HIS THEOLOGICAL WORKS.

Mr. MacQueary's book has passed through one edition. The second, instead of containing thirteen pages on the birth and resurrection, will contain thirty, with a copious preface, treating of the events following the publication of the first. The first edition, it is understood, was of about 1,200 copies, and under the contract the author will realize nothing until the sale of the second. His friends seem to think he will have no difficulty in obtaining the pulpit in some city church, at a liberal salary. They all admit that he is not adapted to sustain the pastoral relations expected in the small city, The regular visitations upon his parishioners is not to his liking, and he does not undertake it. His active work as a rector consists in conducting the services of the church as required in the book of common prayer, but more particularly in delivering sermons which he thinks out when, perhaps, he should be looking after the personal welfare of his people. As a rule, his morning sermons are grave discourses, very different from those usually heard in the ordinary pulpit.

He takes up the labor problem, base ball, current literature, and so on. It was this that led a brother minister in the city of Canton to publicly declare of Mr, MacQueary: "He is simply drifting, with sails spread to catch the variable and popular mind."

AN AMBITIOUS NEWSPAPER'S PLAN.

[From the Alliance Review.]



ALLIANCE COUNTY

The Steps that Should be Taken to Enforce Its Formation—A Project Bound to Come to Light Sooner or Later.

"It has frequently been urged that it was impossible to create the proposed new county for the reason that the required 400 square miles of territory could not be taken from the surrounding counties without reducing them below the legal limits. The above map of Alliance county fulfills all the requirements for the new county, and still leaves Columbiana, Stark, Mahoning and Portage the necessary 400 square miles. One hundred and sixty miles would be taken from Stark, 140 from Columbiana, 80 from Portage and 52 from Mahoning—402 square miles in all, or two more than required.

"The first step to be taken is to draw up a memorial to be signed by the electors who are desirous of securing the benefits of the new county. This memorial will go to the legislature for action. After the legislatuae has passed upon it the question goes before the electors of the different counties interested, requires only a majority of the votes cast, and as those who are principally interested will vote in the affirmative, there is an excellent chance for success in the effort.

AMONG THE CHURCHES.

At St. Joseph's R. C. church there will be service Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings of next week

The Rev. Mr. Walter, of Londonville, will preach Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, in German and in English, at 7 in the evening

First M. E. Church, corner Main and East streets: Preaching at 10:30 a. m; Sunday school at 9:15; young people's meeting at 6 p. m. A. R. Chapman, pastor. All are welcome.

Presbyterian church: Sunday school at 9:30; preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Christian Endeavor Society Tuesday evening at 7:30; prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30

St. Mary's church: To-morrow, Palm Sunday, there will be holy communion of all male societies, at 8 a. m. Evening service at 7. Holy week, Thursday at 9. Good Friday at 9; Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings at 7:30.

There will be no regular services in the U. B. Church Sabbath morning. Services in the evening as usual. The young people will have a meeting after the regular evening services to complete the organization of a Y. P. C. U. D. G Davidson, pastor.

Evangelical Protest. St. John's church services at 10 a. m., sermon text Matth. xxiv 30-33. After services thirty seven children will be confirmed, fifteen sons and twenty-two daughters. On Easter Sunday they receive their first communion. Evening service at 7:15.

Holy week will be observed at St. Timothy's P. E. church as usual. Monday there will be service at 4 p. m.; Tuesday at 8 a. m., Wednesday and Maundy Thursday at 7.30 p. m; Good Friday at 10:30 a. m., and Saturday at 3 p. m., when the baptism of infants will take place.

Christian church corner East and Oak streets, Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., preaching at 10:45, subject "Honesty." Preaching at 7 o'clock p. m., subject "The Great Crowd of Witnesses." Prayer meeting and young peoples society of christian endeavor meeting Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. A cordial invitation is extended to the public to attend these meetings. C. C. Smith, pastor.

The trustees of the Presbyterian church request all the members of that church and congregation to be present at the service next Sabbath morning, March 22, to hear a statement by Prof. Jones, who will submit to their vote the question whether they will continue to raise the annual revenue by renting the seats, or adopt the plan of each person, old and young, pledging a certain sum, to be paid weekly, and make the seats free.

"The Johnstown Flood," by J. H. Pershing, an eye witness, next Tuesday evening, the 24th, in Music Hall; admission 25 cents, children under 13 years of age can secure a half rate ticket at the door for 10 cents.

See the genuine Knox & Youman and Silverman hats at Spangler & Co.'s.

THE FIREMEN CONFER.

A Feeling in Favor of Joining One of the Large Associations.

A well attended meeting of the Massillon fire department was held in the assembly room of the central engine house last night in response to the published call, each of the four companies being well represented. Christ. Baatz was chosen chairman of the meeting and Harry Tinkler secretary. After some discussion it was decided to hold a joint meeting of all the companies on the second Tuesday of April to act upon the question of joining the Northwestern Ohio Volunteer Firemen's Association.

A resolution was adopted that joint meetings will be held every three months, and a committee consisting of Ed. M. Ertle, Frank Reese, John Lantzer and Jos. Bugh was appointed to report to the April meeting the time and place for holding such meetings.

A resolution was adopted requesting the council to select a driver for the central engine house from the five following active members of the department: Ed. M Ertle, Jacob Schlicker, Wm. Schwartz, James Oliver and Frank Pauly.

It was decided by resolution that every member of the department should work and vote in favor of all propositions involving the interest of the department.

LAWRENCE BARRETT DEAD.

The Famous Actor Passes Away Unexpectedly at New York.

NEW YORK, March 20.—Lawrence Barrett, the actor, died last night at 10:40, at the Windsor hotel. The death was due to heart failure and was quite sudden. His wife and his physician were with him when he died. Mr. Barrett's illness dates from Wednesday, when he was compelled to leave the theatre where he was engaged. It was said at the time that he was merely suffering from a severe cold and would be out in a few days. Even Yesterday the reports of his condition were very favorable. However, his physician, Dr. Chambers, was summoned. Heart failure superinduced by pneumonia was the direct cause of the great tragedian's death. Dr. Chambers says pneumonia set in Thursday morning. Mrs. Barrett, who was in Boston, was sent far and arrived Thursday evening. Dr. J. P. Oliver, of Boston, Mr. Barrett's family physician, was also summoned and came on at once. A consultation was held and it was decided that Mr. Barrett's case was serious, but if no complications appeared, the sick man might pull through. Between 5 and 10 o'clock last evening there was a rapid change for the worse, and at the latter hour Mr. Barrett was in a semi-conscious condition. About fifteen minutes before the end came, Mr. Barrett was entirely unconscious, and so he remained until he died. The funeral will probably take place in Boston. Edwin Booth was deeply moved when he received the news of Mr. Barrett's death.

LAWRENCE BARRETT

Lawrence Barrett was born in Paterson, N. J., April 4, 1838, and in his youth learned the printing trade. He first appeared on the stage at Detroit in 1853 as Murad in "The French Spy." A year later he played a short season in Pittsburg. From Pittsburg he appeared in St. Louis, Chicago and elsewhere, until December, 1856, when he went to New York and was cast for Sir Thomas Clifford in "Hunchback." He was then engaged by Mr. Burton for two years and supported Charlotte Cushman, Edwin Booth and other prominent actors. In 1858 he was at the Boston museum, and later at the Howard Athenæum, of that city, with Miss Cushman, Barry Sullivan and E. L. Davenport. During the war he served with distinction as a captain in the Twenty-eighth Massachusetts infantry. He afterward acted at Washington and Philadelphia, and was then engaged by Mr. Booth to play Othello to Booth's Iago. The elder Wallack pronounced this the most striking performance he had seen in twenty years. He then essayed Richelieu, Hamlet and Shylock at the Varieties theatre, in New Orleans, where he was associated in the management. About this time he met Edwin Forrest. He purchased "Rosedale" from Lester Wallack in 1864, and after acting the leading character in it in New Orleans he made his first tour with it as a star actor. San Francisco was the scene of his next triumph, where he was manager of the California theatre until 1870, and late in 1870 he played opposite characters with Mr. Booth at Booth's theatre in New York. In 1873 he played Cassius to Booth's Brutus in New York, and then made several successful tours. "Julius Cæser" was revived on a magnificent scale at Booth's theatre in 1875, where Mr. Barrett later appeared as Cassius and King Lear. He was the first actor to appear as Daniel Druce in Mr. Gilbert's play of that name in the United States.

The Neighborhood Press.

CHAPTER I.—AH! HA!

Col. J. J. Clark addressed the Alliance G. A. R. last night, on the memorial building project. When he had finished he was given a unanimous vote of thanks, and assured that there was a better understanding now and both he and the project had been misrepresented.—Canton Repository.

CHAPTER II.—OH! HO!

Mr. J. J. Clark, of Canton, was in the city last evening, and of course he made it his supreme delight to visit John C. Fremont Post, where he expatiated on the beauties of a county memorial hall at Canton. A number of questions were asked him and the members of the post say that from his standpoint the project looked very feasible. The post, however, did not rescind the resolution passed at a former meeting against the proposed scheme.—Alliance Review.

A GOOD TIME COMING.

More real estate has changed hands in and about Canal Fulton the past month than for five years previous. Houses to rent are in great demand, and the signs of the times indicate a good time coming for our town.—Canal Fulton Signal.

Gascogne—new shape Teck scarf.
Spangler & Co.

REMEMBER THE SABBATH

THERE IS NO SPIRITUAL LIFE WITHOUT A STRICT SUNDAY OBSERVANCE.

The Day's Double Office of Rest and Religious Reading and Meditation—There Must Be a Set Time for Devotion to Christian Duties.

Appealing only to the spiritually minded, I may take it for granted that there is such a thing as the spiritual life consisting in the knowledge of God, in communion with God, in love for God, in holy aspiration. And, of course, if there is such a life, then, like all other life, it has its conditions and its requirements, and my contention is that the religious observance of Sunday is essential in order that these conditions and requirements may be satisfied.

The religious observance of Sunday is necessary to the spiritual life, because time is necessary. The spiritual life must have its proper nourishment, and that nourishment cannot be had without the expenditure of time. I shall not speak now of the exercises of public worship, of the nourishment they afford, and of the time they demand. This may be taken for granted. But I will speak of that spiritual food which the individual must secure for himself, outside the public exercises of religion, if he is to have an intelligent and expanding life of the soul. And this is to be had in reading, in meditation, and in communion with God.

Before all else it is to be had in reading the Bible and in meditation upon it. Surely it does not need to be shown at this late day that the Bible is the great storehouse of food for the soul. Knowledge of the Bible is strength; ignorance of the Bible is weakness. Prophet and psalmist, evangelist and apostle are our spiritual teachers. The man of God must make that book his lifelong study and companion. He must know it as a whole; he must know especially certain books of it, and certain chapters of certain books must be written on his inmost heart. Every Christian should have a Bible which is thumbed and marked, and is wearing out from constant usage. Like a diamond, the Bible casts its luster in every direction; like a torch, the more it is shaken the brighter it shines; like a healing herb, the harder it is pressed the sweeter its fragrance.

How it nourishes the soul to think through and live over the thoughts and lives of this book; to go forth with Abraham, and journey with Moses, and sing with David, and be exalted with Isaiah and be disciples of Jesus with Peter, James and John, and go through the doctrines of redemption with Paul!

And there is not the Bible alone, but there is the story of the church through these eighteen centuries, and there is the record of the church's activity throughout the world today; and there are the "lives of the saints," the biographies of men and women of God so rich in spiritual inspiration; and there are the printed sermons which are like the very voice of God; and there is all the wealth of religious poetry; and there are devotional books, of which I need only name "The Imitation of Christ."

Here, then, in reading, in meditation upon these, is the food of the soul How any child of the eternal Father can leave all this food which the Father has provided and prefer "the husks which the swine do eat," in the shape of the reading matter which is often taken up on Sunday, is a mystery to me

And, of course, if this spiritual food is to be taken in, there must be the expenditure of time. And in the way we live today, when this time is to be had, if not on Sunday, I know not.

Oh, the value to the soul who can estimate it of that quiet hour which a man spends on Sunday afternoon with his Bible, with a good book, in holy meditation!

Because so few hours are thus spent therefore is there such leanness of soul Because so many professed Christians grudge to God and to spiritual things even the hours of Sunday, and think it a sign of their greater enlightenment and independence to trench upon these hours with their secular reading and worldly conversation and their recreation, therefore is the spirit of God grieved, and the power of God withheld.

But to him who uses Sunday aright how precious its hours are, and to glance in another direction just for a moment how important to the spiritual life of the rising generation is that hour of the week when the godly mother gathers her children about her to read them a Bible story or a chapter from the "Pilgrim's Progress," and to talk to them as only a godly mother can; or when the godly father takes his place as a true priest of God in his own home!

Thank God, all such mothers and fathers did not pass away with the Puritans and when can such hours be had if not on Sunday?—Rev. J. W. A. Stewart in Christian Advocate.

The Missionaries in Africa.

A Philadelphia reporter asked Henry M. Stanley recently: "With all your experience do you consider the efforts of foreign missionaries really have proved a success?" Stanley's face lighted up, his eyes flashed and he exclaimed: "Yes, sir, most emphatically. I am as certain of it as that I am sitting here talking to you, and I am perfectly convinced of the fact that the work of missionaries is successful. It has not always been carried on rightly or managed wisely; nevertheless it can be shown today as something marvelous, considering the country where missionaries have been at work, and considering that the people were rum drinking savages, accustomed to robbery, fraud and murder wherever they were possible. The Protestants have the strongest hold in Africa so far."

My experience of life makes me sure of one thing which I do not try to explain—that the sweetest happiness we ever know comes not from love but from sacrifice—from the effort to make others happy.—O'Reily.

A Little Girl's Experience in a Light house.

Mr. and Mrs. Logen Fredcott are keepers of the government lighthouse at Sand Beach, Mich., and are blessed with a daughter, 4 years old. Last April she was taken down with measles, followed with a dreadful cough and turning into a fever. Doctors at home and at Detroit treated her, but in vain; she grew worse rapidly until she was a mere "handful of bones." Then she tried Dr. King's New Discovery and after the use of two and a half bottles was completely cured. They say Dr. King's New Discovery is worth its weight in gold, yet you may get a free trial bottle at Z. T. Baltzly's Drug store.

Here it is, and it fills the bill much better than anything we could say: "It gives me the greatest pleasure to write you in regard to Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. During the past winter I have sold more of it than any other kind, and have yet to find any one but what was benefitted by taking it. I have never had any medicine in my store that gave such universal satisfaction." J. M. Roney, druggist, Gouda Springs, Kan. 50 cent bottles for sale by Morganthaler & Heister.

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.

The best salve in the world for cuts bruises sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

The following item has been going the rounds of the press, and as our druggist, Morganthaler & Heister, handle the goods, it may interest our readers:

Having had occasion to use Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, it gives me pleasure to state that I found it to be the best medicine for a cough I ever used; in fact, it cured me of a cough that had baffled several other cough medicines.—N. R. Burnett, Atalissa Iowa.

A Blessing to Humanity.

This is what N. H. Andrews, a prominent citizen of Springfield, O., says: "It affords me great pleasure to assure my friends that I have received both immediate and permanent relief of throat, bronchial and asthmatic trouble in the use of Dr. Acker's English Remedy. It is certainly a good honest medicine and a blessing to humanity." The above preparation we sell on a positive guarantee; it has given better satisfaction than any other remedy we have ever sold. J. M. Schuckers, and E. S. Craig druggist, Massillon, O.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria

So many have been cured of rheumatism by Hood's Sarsaparilla that we urge all who suffer from this disease to try this medicine.

Music Free.

Expense not considered, every pianist should be able to tune his own instrument, for often one string out of tune gives as much trouble as though the whole scale were so and no tuner available. Our new book teaches a new method, whereby every lady or gentleman can tune for themselves. The Press, New York, says: "It teaches how to tune a piano by a new and simple process and divests the art of all mystery. It also explains how to remedy all defects in both piano and organ." The regular price of the book bound in half cloth is 75c, but in order to introduce it quickly we will send it free, with ten pieces of music and a present that sells for one dollar to all sending nine two cent stamps for postage, etc., and the names of five persons who play. This offer is only made for a short time by a reliable house.

STANDARD MUSIC CO.,
90 Euclid ave, Cleveland, O.

Mr. James Lambert, of New Brunswick, Ill., says: "I was badly afflicted with rheumatism in the hips and legs, when I bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It cured me in three days. I am all right to-day and would insist on everyone who is afflicted with that terrible disease to use Chamberlain's Pain Balm and get well at once." For sale by Morganthaler & Heister.

The First Step.

Perhaps you are run down, can't eat, can't sleep, can't think, can't do anything to your satisfaction, and you wonder what ails you. You should heed the warning, you are taking the first step into Nervous Prostration. You need a Nerve Tonic and in Electric Bitters you will find the exact remedy for restoring your nervous system to its normal, healthy condition. Surprising results follow the use of this great Nerve Tonic and Alterative. Your appetite returns, good digestion is restored, and the Liver and Kidneys resume healthy action. Try a bottle. Price 50 cents at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store. 6

The Columbian Cyclopedia.

The Columbian Cyclopedia is the new name and new form of what has heretofore been known as Alden's Manifold Cyclopedia, and which has won great popularity by its high merit, combined with its amazingly low price. The Columbian Cyclopedia will comprise 32 volumes, of about 800 pages each (the Manifold was 40 vols. of 640 pages each) being about equal in size to Appleton's cyclopedia and about 50 per cent. larger than Johnson's. The entire set will contain about 7 000 illustrations; it is very handsomely printed and bound, and, like the Manifold, is almost fabulously cheap, the entire set being furnished in cloth binding for $25, with easy instalment terms to those who want them. Of course, subscriptions to the Manifold will be completed in uniform style with the early volumes delivered. Whoever is interested in cyclopedias will do well to secure free specimen pages of the Columbian, by addressing the Columbian Publishing Co., 393 Pearl st., New York, or 242 Wabash ave', Chicago.

False Economy

Is practiced by many people who buy inferior articles of food, because cheaper than standard goods. Surely infants are entitled to the best food obtainable. It is a fact that the Gail Borden "Eagle" Brand Condensed Milk is the best infant food. Your grocer keeps it.